THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 1 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1869. NO. 193.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Our Price List.
Best French whalebone corsets 85c.
Silk grenadine veils 25c, worth $1.
Superior kid gloves 75c.
Fine straw hats 50c.
Elegant bonnets 75c, $1 and $1 25.
Sun umbrellas 38c, 50c, 62c, &c.
Latest styles parasols by Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street.
All goods at lowest Eastern prices at I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s Philadelphia Emporium, 76 Market street.

Success in any Branch of Business
Depends upon earnestness, energy and system. Without system there can be no solid or permanent success, as is shown in the establishment of Liebler, who has just reduced the manufacture of a first-class article of trunks, valises, &c., to a perfect system. Each one of Liebler's trunks is a finished, first-class article in itself. Let any one enter his salesroom and examine his work for himself. Our word for it, they will agree with us that uniformity is a good thing, even in a trunk.

For Sale or Rent.
A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, 4½ Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

To the Public.
Purchase drugs where none but the best are kept. Purchase patent medicines where none but genuine preparations are kept. Purchase soap, perfumery and all toilet articles where you can find the greatest variety from which to select. To make any such purchases we advise our readers to go to Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street. He buys for cash and sells for cash, thereby securing to customers a large amount of goods for a small amount of money.

Looking Glasses, Pictures and Frames.
A new and splendid stock of the above named goods to be found at the store of Boyd, Murray & Stewart, 110 Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

Dr. R. A. Wilson's Tonic, Cathartic, Anti-Dyspeptic and Headache Pills
Are the most reliable and useful Pill for what they are recommended now before the public. They cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Inebriety, Surfeit, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Neuralgia, Costiveness, &c., &c. R. L. Fahnestock & Co., Sole Proprietors, 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. w

Special Sale.
Elegant Furniture, new Carpets and Household Goods on to-morrow (Thursday) at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be sold an unusually large and fine assortment of new and second hand Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods. For particulars see advertisement. H. B. Smithson & Co.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
The best in Dry form, mixes with Linseed oil more readily. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClurg and McKennan, Druggists and Dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

The First American.
As well as EUROPEAN PHYSICIANS, recommend HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, Beverage of Health.
As a palatable Dietetic Drink, it invigorates the system, and is slightly stimulating, without being irritating. *As a Nutrient*, it is extremely beneficial to the sick and enervated, and to the convalescent—ESPECIALLY TO NURSING MOTHERS. *As a Remedy*, it cures disorders of the Throat, Chest, Lungs and Stomach, by its wonderful combination of herbs. MWF

Trusses, Trusses.
"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture. Never rusts, breaks nor soils. Highest in use. Send for circular. Safety and durability combined. B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWS

Gorham Manufacturing Company.
Providence, R. I., Sterling Silver and Fine Gilt and Electro-Plated Ware. This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silver-Ware Factory in the world, and employing the best talent in design and modelling and manufacturing, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at low cost prices, goods unsurpassed in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity U. S. Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the protection of purchasing purchasers from imitations of their designs. They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivalled Nickel-Silver Electro-Plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair usage.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers every where.

Trade Mark for Silver.	Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.
STERLING.	GORHAM MFG CO

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE BRAZILIAN MISSION.

The Appointment to be Given to Missouri—The Case of Gen. Pile —New Governor of New Mexico Unable to Qualify----Minister Washburne's Departure—Money Used by Brokers to be Taxed as Capital—Important Decision—Sprague and His Letters—Postmaster at New York.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1869.

The Brazilian Mission.

Previous to the Cabinet meeting to-day, it was not known at the White House whether Mr. Blow or Col. Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, would be appointed Minister to Brazil. It is understood that both were warmly supported for the place, and it was finally agreed to offer it first to Blow, and if he did not accept, then to Hitchcock. Although the President did not know positively he believed Blow would accept. There was quite a struggle to get this office away from Missouri, but the President stood firm against the move, and it was abandoned. It is the action of the Senate had not been of a positive character in Pile's case, the probabilities are the President would probably have appointed him. He is for once being pleased with those Senators who urged him so strongly to nominate Pile, and then voted against him.

The Place for General Pile.

The President is anxious to find a place for Pile, and will do so if possible among the local offices of the State, though after the late rearrangements the way does not seem open. It is believed by some that he will obtain Collector of the Port in place of Breckinridge, though as the latter is here on business he would be able to turn his attention toward strengthening himself if the matter of removing him comes up.

The Missouri Delegation.

Nearly all the Missouri delegation have left, Messrs. Drake and Burditt are on their way to St. Louis. Carl Schurz will remain a day or two longer.

The Burbridge Case.

Parties to the Burbridge suit, who are acting with St. Louis firms, are also endeavoring to have that matter passed on in the Courts here.

General Pile's Nomination.

The reports that General Pile's nomination was laid on the table the last night of the session instead of rejected is true to this extent that after the rejection by a vote of twenty-one to twenty-five, at the request of General Schurz the case was reconsidered and laid on the table by common consent, with the understanding that no attempt should be made to take further action.

Cannot Qualify.

It appears that Colonel Crowe, confirmed as Governor of New Mexico, cannot take the test oath, and so cannot assume the duties of his office till Congress relieves him from this disability by direct legislation. The President desires to return him, and will take no opinion of the Attorney General whether under the circumstances he can send a person to fill the office without displacing Crowe. If he can do this, he is inclined to offer the place to *Dr. Bard, of the Atlantic New York.* If the Attorney General decides the office cannot be filled without suspending Crowe, it is probable Gen. Mitchell will be left undisturbed till Congress meets next winter.

Departure for France.

Saturday's steamer from New York will take out to France Minister Washburne, M. Berthemy, French Minister here, and Montgomery Gibbs. Washburne's credentials and instructions have been sent him by mail, and he does not again visit this city before leaving. Gibbs, who did not get the Paris Consulate, still retains his position as special agent of the Treasury on the Continent, and returns now to his duties.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is now acting as Secretary, does not yet say definitely whether he will or will not accept the Superior Judgeship tendered him by the Governor of Massachusetts, but his conversation seems to indicate that he will decline, preferring to hold his present position in the Department and his judgeship of the Probate Court.

Brokers' Money Taxed as Capital.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has after long and careful consideration come to a decision in the case between Assessor Webster and the New York brokers. This was a test case made up for the benefit of the whole country, and is of interest to the general public and business men every where. The Commissioner rules that money used by brokers in their business, however obtained, must be taxed as capital. The decision will be promulgated in a day or two in the ordinary manner.

Transferred.

Mr. John B. Russell, formerly of Cincinnati, has been transferred from the Interior Department to a first-class clerkship in the Agricultural Bureau.

Sprague Prints More Letters.

Senator Sprague prints one hundred and eighty-five more private letters in the *Globe* to-day, and closing with the statement that those thus far printed are only part of what he has received. The whole number printed is six hundred and fifty-seven. He is reported to have put forty thousand dollars into the old *Intelligencer*, and whether this is or is not true, that paper supports him in all his vagaries and eccentricities.

Robert E. Lee.

Who has been in Baltimore for some days, is expected in Alexandria to-morrow to remain till the end of the week.

Personal.

Col. Martin, of Alabama, the new Fifth Auditor, will reach Washington in a day or two, and enter on duty next Saturday.

Speaker Blaine has bought a handsome house here for thirty thousand dollars, and will occupy it next winter.

Postmaster of New York.

General Patrick H. Jones, at one time on Governor Fenton's staff, and Register of New York after "Miles O'Reilly's" death, has been appointed Postmaster of that city, vice Kelly not confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

MINOR MATTERS.

No appointments were made to-day in the Departments. It is said a large number of clerks will be removed the last day of this month.

The ante-room of the Executive Mansion continues daily crowded with visitors, male and female.

Mrs. Grant's reception to-day was attended by many ladies and gentlemen, strangers and citizens.

The subject of the tax on brokers' sales is still under consideration at the Bureau of Internal Revenue. A decision will soon be made.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Closing Scenes in the Corps Legislatif—Portuguese Finances in an Unsatisfactory Condition—Important Reforms Proposed—The Life Peerage Bill—Cambridge Accepts Harvard's Challenge--QuestionsBetween France and Belgium to be Settled by a Mixed Commission.

Adjournment of Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, April 27.—The Corps Legislatif has adjourned *sine die*. At the close of the last sitting, there were shouts of *Vive l'Empereur* from the government members, and counter cries of *Vive la Liberte* from the opposition seats.

Portuguese Finances.

LISBON, April 27.—The Portuguese Cortes assembled to-day, and the session was opened by the King in person. Much public anxiety exists over the unsatisfactory condition of the finances, and the subject was immediately brought before the Cortes with a statement that the expenditures are largely in excess of the revenue. The Ministers said they were preparing extensive economical reforms, and would soon submit to the Cortes measures for the reduction of public expenses, for the redistribution of taxation, and for the payment of the floating debt.

New Market Races.

LONDON, April 27.—The 2,000 guineas stakes at New Market to-day were won by Pretender; Balladam second and Perry Down third. Nineteen horses ran.

The Life Peerage Bill.

LONDON, April 27, Midnight.—In the House of Lords this evening the life peerage bill was considered. Lord Derby, in a brief speech, expressed his approval of the measure. The bill was passed to a second reading.

Challenge Accepted.

The Cambridge University boatmen have conditionally accepted the challenge of the Harvard College Club.

A Mixed Commission.

PARIS, April 27.—The Governments of France and Belgium have agreed to appoint a mixed commission for the settlement of commercial questions.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 27.—Consols 93⅞@93⅞ for money and account. Bonds in Frank-fort-on-Erie 22⅝; Illinois 88; Atlantic and Great Western 26; stocks firm.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 27.—Bourse firm; Rentes 71 francs 4 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 11¾@12; Orleans 12¼@12⅜; sales 12,000.

California wheat 9s 10d; red western 8s 4d. Western flour 28s 6d. Red winter 28s 6d; Ohio 3s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s 6d.

Pork 104s. Beef 90s. Lard 71s. Cheese 85s. Bacon 61s 6d.

Spirits petroleum 9d; refined 1s 9d. Tallow 45s 6d. Turpentine 28s 6d. Rosin 6s 6d. Oil 39s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, April 27.—Linseed oil 31s. Sugar 38s 9d and steady. Linseed 38s.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, April 27.—Petroleum 53½ francs and quiet.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 27.—Cotton unchanged at 144 francs on spot.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Attempted Suicide while Intoxicated—The Weather and the Crops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, April 27, 1869.

A man named Wm. Spaigh attempted suicide last night while in a fit of intoxication, by opening the veins in his arms. His purpose was discovered and frustrated, and he has been placed under arrest.

The weather is favorable for the farmers, who are busily preparing their grounds for the spring crops. Wheat looks very promising all through this section. The fruit is apparently uninjured as yet.

HAVANA.

A Revolutionary Governor Captured and Executed—Two Suspicious Vessels Captured, &c., &c.

HAVANA, April 27.—It is rumored the revolutionary Governor of Cinco Villas was captured, taken to Sagua la Grande and executed.

The Spanish man-of-war Union discovered three suspicious vessels off the coast of the Veuita Abajo District. She gave chase and succeeded in capturing two of them. The third made her escape.

The United States steamer Contocook has arrived.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Delegate to Republican State Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., April 27, 1869.

Captain A. B. Hutchison was to-day elected representative delegate for Centre county, to the Republican State Convention. No instructions. K.

Decorating Soldiers Graves in Ohio,

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, April 27, 1869.

General J. Warren Kiefer, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a general order to the Post Commandants of the State in regard to the observance of the 30th of May, by decorating the soldiers' graves. He urges Posts to take immediate action in regard to the observance of general order number twenty-one from the Washington headquarters, and says that arrangements should be made for the attendance of the families of all deceased soldiers, and of all disabled soldiers and sailors.

The intelligence from China is meagre. J. Rose Browne concurs with the Chinese Government in declaring all mining illegal. The rumor that an Imperial edict will be issued, prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy in China, has caused great excitement among the opium dealers. A proclamation was issued by the Viceroy of Canton, forbidding the searching of vessels at sea by Customs cruisers. A portion of the Austrian Embassy to China and Japan and the East had arrived at Hong Kong. A report was in circulation among the people of Chefoo that the troops were ordered to attack and murder all foreigners on the Chinese new years. Preparations were being made for resistance. The hatred for foreigners appears to be universal throughout China. Fears were entertained for the safety of Mr. Johnston, the English consul, who has been missing for many months. New and extensive coal fields have been discovered near Payang lake. The Yangtsze river rose to the unusual height of thirty-two feet at Hang Kow, in consequence of recent heavy rains. Baron Richthofer started for Chefoo via the Grand canal, for the purpose of examining the mineral regions of Shantung.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, April 27.—Flour quiet; high grades neglected. Wheat nominal; no demand. Corn, full; 122 cars new at 75@76c on track, the former price for choice. Oats better; sales 3,500 bushels, no sales in store. Rye nominal at $1 35. Barley lower; Canada $1 20; two-rowed seed barley selling at $1 33@2. Peas dull at 95 in store. Clover seed steady at $9 25; timothy lower, selling at $4 25 on the spot. Pork and lard unchanged. Highwines unsettled; the distilleries are closed or closing. Hogs sold Saturday at 8c; retailing to-day at 82c.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 27.—10 P. M.

In the afternoon the grain market was dull and declining. Wheat nominal; no demand. Corn, nominally unchanged. In the evening there was nothing doing.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Cotton—demand limited; middlings 28½c; sales 1,700 bales; receipts 764 bales. Molasses—Sugar drip; common inside prime 19@20c. Molasses, 56@60c. Coffee quiet and firm; fair 19@19½c; prime 19@19¾c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 27.—Wheat steady and more active; extra $1 76; No. 1 $1 58@1 60; No. 2 $1 39@1 35. Feed—Bran $20; coarse middlings $22; fine $25.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, April 27.—Cotton quiet; low middling 25c; good ordinary 24@24½c.

Havana Sugar Market.

HAVANA, April 27.—Sugar quiet; sales at 8¼@8⅞ reals for No. 12.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Charles N. Scott, for sending a bogus lottery drawing by telegraph, from Cincinnati, was yesterday sentenced to the payment of a fine of one hundred dollars and costs of Court.

A runaway truck ran over and instantly killed two little children in West street, Newark, N. J., yesterday noon. The driver was arrested. The mother of the children attempted suicide through grief.

Visitors have commenced congregating in the vicinity of the end of the Central Pacific Railroad, to witness the laying of the last rail and driving of the last spike in the Pacific Railroad, which will take place on Friday or Saturday next.

The fire still burns at Gold Hill mines. The steam injecting process has been resumed. About five hundred men were thrown out of employment by the fire.

The village of Youbet, Nevada county, California, was destroyed by fire on Sunday; loss fifty thousand dollars.

The National Sunday School Convention will hold its third session at the First Baptist Church, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. George H. Stuart will preside. The Convention will have representatives from all parts of the United States and Canada. Various important matters will be considered for the more efficient working of Sabbath Schools.

F. G. Jewett, of Skaneateles, N. Y., the missing banker, returned to that place Monday night and resumed business yesterday morning.

The Union League Club of New York, Monday evening, presented a farewell address to John Jay, Esq., their retiring President, on the occasion of his anticipated departure as Minister to the Court of Vienna.

The Presbyterian Church on Wyandotte street, Kansas City, was destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss not known. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The board of directors of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad have decided that the road should connect with the Kansas Pacific Railroad at the one hundredth meridian. The work will be pushed forward rapidly.

A Sioux City special says: The first reports about the sinking, exposion of and loss of life on the steamer Urania, above that city, were grossly exaggerated. The boat was insured and discharged soldiers coming from forts along the Upper Missouri. When eighty miles above there she struck a snag and sunk in twelve feet water. No one was lost, the troops and crew all getting ashore safely.

Rev. J. C. Lovejoy has been removed from Boston Custom House and his place given to Charles L. Mitchell, a member of the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth regiment, who lost a leg in the service of his county and was one of the first two colored men ever elected to the Legislature.

A German named Charles E. Green, a Collector of the North American Life Insurance Company, absconded from St. Louis Monday night with about one thousand dollars of the Company's money.

The Democratic Convention of Washington Territory met at Vancouver April 22d, and nominated Governor Moore as delegate to Congress.

The Japan *Times* states that four of the most powerful Daimios in the Empire, Satsuma, Choshin, Hison and Loso, have united to settle their armies and fleets to the Mikado, thus resigning their territorial supremacy. The Japan papers welcome President Grant's inaugural. The Mikado intends to remove from Yeddo in a few days. He has issued instructions to the principal Daimos who desire to meet them, to proceed to the new location in order to make Yeddo his permanent residence henceforward. The Government of Japan has granted the right of coinage under the *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. The ram Stonewall was transferred to the Mikado's Government March 8th.

An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch says: Mr. Galt made a long speech in the Commons yesterday, supporting his relations to the Fenian raids. He made an addition to his previous motion so as to include the correspondence between Canada and the United States during the late rebellion. He declared the success of the policy of Canada, and closed by saying the course of the United States Government appeared to be declining, and that England was the humiliation of England, through her dependencies on this continent, that he could believe the plan would succeed. England would not for a moment give way, and the people of Canada better still. Had not the Fenian raids demonstrated the idea that the policy of Great Britain was to force the colonies to cases of abandonment, Mr. Galt closed amid loud cheers.

The eleven o'clock train from Jersey City for Newark, N. J., yesterday ran off the track near Jersey City, in consequence of a switch having been wrongly displaced. None of the passengers were injured.

The Rev. Dr. Paddock has accepted the Rectorship of Grace Church, New York city.

Rev. Geo. A. Leakin, aged seventy years old, Rector of the Church of the Redemption, Philadelphia, died yesterday morning.

James Brennan, late General Organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood, leaves Buffalo as agent and correspondent to secure information as to location of lands for Irish emigration in the South and West.

The following is understood to be the substance of the answer of the Illinois State House Commissioners to the charges of fraud preferred against them: They admit the first specification, except that only a part of the proceeds have been retained by them; that a part of the money was paid out for necessary expenses, and the remainder is still held. The other specifications, that the Public Buildings while acting with the Commissioners was paid out of the fund. The law did not require them to return the proceeds into the treasury. It was not a part of the appropriation, no report was made of it. An account has been kept showing that it belonged to the construction of the State House, and vouchers filed showing its disposition. They admit the payment of the forty dollars, but say the vouchers were accepted by Webster, on whose fidelity they relied, and signed by them without that scrutiny which ought to have been given it. Second, they admit the allegation, but don't deny or admit that Barnard & Gowen changed their bid; but if they did, it would be no injury to the State, as his bid was originally the lowest, which, though changed, was still the lowest accepted, and if the bid was changed it was in the language of the law, and the defendant was not from the time it was opened until passed upon. They deny all of the third specification. The books, papers and vouchers of the Board of Commissioners, which are submitted, disprove the whole of it. Fourth, specification, that they admit the payment of the retained per centage, but say it was wholly within their discretion; that the law authorized it, that Barnard & Gowen made the State perfectly safe, as the $15,000 or $20,000 which is yet remains to be done on the contract. Specification fifth, they admit the payment of the large sum of money, $80,000, but deny that the contract was obtained by fraud or corruption, and submit the books.

The trial of Joseph Telyea, James Drury, John Beebe, Oliver Deedle and Michael Gallough, the five Chicago policemen indicted by the grand jury some time since on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the disturbances at that place, commenced yesterday in the Recorder's Court. Several witnesses were examined, but as yet no important testimony has been given.

A Des Moines dispatch says there are now but fifteen miles of track to lay to connect the Narrow Gauge of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The iron will probably be laid from the eastern end at the rate of a mile a day until the connection is made.

A fire at No. 82 Warren street, New York, yesterday morning, caused a loss of $5,000.

The Indiana Senate yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 36 to 8, passed a resolution to expunge from the journal the resolution which it had passed against Hon. Gov. Cumback in regard to his correspondence with Governor Baker in January, 1868.

Gen. Sherman has gone to Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of presenting to the officers who recently graduated their diplomas. He will visit Fortress Monroe to-morrow, and return home via Richmond.

In consequence of the printers' strike, the Memorial publishers have telegraphed to London for compositors.

The Louisville Mail Line Company yesterday brought suit against fifteen insurance companies of Cincinnati to recover insurance, about $110,000 in the aggregate, on the steamers America and United States, which were lost in December last by collision with the Big Sandy, which was brought before the Superior Court.

A negro named John Hadin has brought suit against the city of Louisville for false imprisonment, claiming damages to the amount of $5,000. This suit will test the constitutionality of an ordinance recently passed, directing the humiliation of England, through her dependencies on this continent, by which we believe the plan would succeed. England would not for a moment give way, and the people of Canada better still. Had not the Fenian raids demonstrated the idea that the policy of Great Britain was to force the colonies to cases of abandonment, Mr. Galt closed amid loud cheers.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

PAINFUL DISCLOSURES.

Expose by the New York "Sun" of the Career of a Prominent Managing Editor.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Sun* of to-day contains a long article in relation to John Russell Young. Commencing with his initiation into the *Tribune* as writing editor, it progresses to his appointment as managing editor, when he wrote the following letter:

"OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, June 22, 1868.

"DEAR CHARLEY: In future, please attach no command yesterday; signed all the checks and sent two men to Richmond and two to Canada. You see I am in up to my eyes. I think it feeling good. The newspapers speak kindly of me. You offer the deuce in a fight, but I fancy a hidden dislike in one or two cases. I have, my share of stick, I think, in paper, and hope to be chosen trustee in the July meeting. Say will make trouble, like the bull dog, boldly; he will not like the burning rat. I am afraid, still I will do my duty, and trust to God who has carried me thus far through worse trouble. Tell McConnell to come to New York as soon as he can. Give him the advice I spoke of. He must not allude to me as an old friend. I will put him in and let him work up. Send him on. How about your own matter? Thine always,

"JOHN, (with a flourish.)

"To Chas. McC., Philadelphia."

Next followed, says the *Sun*, an inundation of carpet-baggers from Philadelphia, and the crowding of the old staff to the wall, their places being filled by details from the body guard. On January 1, 1867, the ship was overmanned. Her cabins had been fearfully strained. The freights for the trip had exceeded a million dollars; the profits were less than $11,000. It was the most unprofitable voyage that the old ship had ever sailed. Through the incompetency of the commander and the discontented owners were silenced, and the ship kept afloat. On January 14, 1867, he wrote as follows:

"DEAR CHARLEY: The stockholders had their meeting to-day, and my report was approved by a vote of 82 shares to 10, although I spent 88,000 more than I had. I made a report which was highly complimented, and had I ever blow my own way, having no trouble, and am stronger than ever. The *Tribune* is just over. I thought you would like to know. Signed, JOHN."

In the meantime he discovers the stockholders who thus strongly indorsed him were a set of old fogies. Then he writes Charley as follows:

"OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, May 8, 1867.

"Strange how people like to go into successful things. I am not so sure, keeping my own like a rock, notwithstanding a current of hypocritical cant and sentiment. Help them all yet, but it means a hard battle. Still, it seems that all life shall be a battle to me, and that two colored men ever elected to the Legislature.

A German named Charles E. Green, a Collector of the North American Life Insurance Company, absconded from St. Louis Monday night with about one thousand dollars of the Company's money.

The Democratic Convention of Washington Territory met at Vancouver April 22d, and nominated Governor Moore as delegate to Congress.

The Japan *Times* states that four of the most powerful Daimios in the Empire, Satsuma, Choshin, Hison and Loso, have united to settle their armies and fleets to the Mikado, thus resigning their territorial supremacy. The Japan papers welcome President Grant's inaugural. The Mikado intends to remove from Yeddo in a few days. He has issued instructions to the principal Daimos who desire to meet them, to proceed to the new location in order to make Yeddo his permanent residence henceforward. The Government of Japan has granted the right of coinage under the *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. The ram Stonewall was transferred to the Mikado's Government March 8th.

An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch says: Mr. Galt made a long speech in the Commons yesterday, supporting his relations to the Fenian raids. He made an addition to his previous motion so as to include the correspondence between Canada and the United States during the late rebellion. He declared the success of the policy of Canada, and closed by saying the course of the United States Government appeared to be declining, and that England was the humiliation of England, through her dependencies on this continent, but we could believe the plan would succeed. England would not for a moment give way, and the people of Canada better still. Had not the Fenian raids demonstrated the idea that the policy of Great Britain was to force the colonies to cases of abandonment, Mr. Galt closed amid loud cheers.

The eleven o'clock train from Jersey City for Newark, N. J., yesterday ran off the track near Jersey City, in consequence of a switch having been wrongly displaced. None of the passengers were injured.

The Rev. Dr. Paddock has accepted the Rectorship of Grace Church, New York city.

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A fire at No. 82 Warren street, New York, yesterday morning, caused a loss of $5,000.

The Indiana Senate yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 36 to 8, passed a resolution to expunge from the journal the resolution which it had passed against Hon. Gov. Cumback in regard to his correspondence with Governor Baker in January, 1868.

Gen. Sherman has gone to Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of presenting to the officers who recently graduated their diplomas. He will visit Fortress Monroe to-morrow, and return home via Richmond.

In consequence of the printers' strike, the Memorial publishers have telegraphed to London for compositors.

The Louisville Mail Line Company yesterday brought suit against fifteen insurance companies of Cincinnati to recover insurance, about $110,000 in the aggregate, on the steamers America and United States, which were lost in December last by collision with the Big Sandy, which was brought before the Superior Court.

A negro named John Hadin has brought suit against the city of Louisville for false imprisonment, claiming damages to the amount of $5,000. This suit will test the constitutionality of an ordinance recently passed, directing the humiliation of England, through her dependencies on this continent, but we could believe the plan would succeed. England would not for a moment give way, and the people of Canada better still. Had not the Fenian raids demonstrated the idea that the policy of Great Britain was to force the colonies to cases of abandon

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1869.

It is stated that the Mexican Government has recognized the insurgents of Cuba as belligerents, whereat the Cubans in Washington City are much rejoiced.

The public debt statement for April will, it is said, show a reduction of about two millions of dollars in the total debt. The customs receipts for the month will be about fourteen millions of dollars, while the internal revenue receipts will reach about twelve millions of dollars.

Twenty-one Senators signed the papers recommending Mr. Pile, of St. Louis, to the President for the Brazilian mission. Of the twenty-one five voted for his rejection when President Grant sent his nomination to the Senate. This is not a matter to be laughed at. Those Senators ought to be ashamed of themselves for asking Grant to nominate a man whom they themselves were unwilling to sustain with their votes. And yet, even after this, some of the Senators, Messrs. Sumner and Cameron, for instance, complain that the President does not give sufficient heed to their recommendations.

Mr. Horace Greeley, as one of the Government Commissioners to examine the Pacific Railroad, will receive ten dollars per day and mileage. Heretofore these positions have been given to politicians laid up in ordinary by the people. We hope Mr. Greeley will prove himself a live Commissioner, as he is very apt to do in anything he undertakes, and let the public know the exact truth about the construction of the Pacific roads. We have all manner of accounts, favorable and otherwise, as to the way in which the work has been done. Cannot Mr. Greeley give us something authoritative, explicit and conclusive?

In consequence of the persistent efforts of the "Free Trade League" in New York to throw open the American market to the European manufacturer, by decreasing or removing the present inadequate protection to domestic industry, a large number of influential manufacturers of Philadelphia have called a meeting of all interested in American production, to be held this evening at the Board of Trade Rooms in that city. The free traders are active and energetic, and are sparing neither time nor means to circulate their peculiar views. The friends of protection are, therefore, called upon for renewed efforts, and this meeting in Philadelphia will probably adopt some policy in which all can unite.

School reform is the order of the day in Austria and South Germany generally. Everywhere the extreme party of the Catholic Church opposes reform. A spirited scene took place recently in the Bavarian chambers, when the prime minister, in discussing the question of reform, launched out boldly against the Pope. Bavaria is a Catholic kingdom. A cable dispatch from Vienna informs us that a similar scene has just been witnessed in the Reichsrath. The debate on the Primary School bill had been exciting in the extreme, the Polish and Tyrolese deputies, devoted and unreasoning churchmen, all keen, even bitter, in their opposition. At the close of the debate these deputies left in high dudgeon; but the vote was taken and the bill became law. Thus, in spite of the church, reform goes on.

The majority of the Spanish Cortes decline to indorse the cry with which the revolution was inaugurated—"No more Bourbons." The have voted for the exclusion from the throne of Queen Isabella and her descendants; but they have rejected a proposition made by a well known Republican, a Deputy, to exclude all the Bourbons from the throne. Thus the road is still open for the Duke of Montpensier, who married a sister of Isabella. Serrano is reputed to have declared that the only choice was between Montpensier and a Republic, the latter being very distasteful to the majority of the Cortes. Prim, the most popular of the Spanish leaders, has not yet announced his views, but is credited with intriguing for a crown or Dictatorship for himself.

The retirement of General Sickles from service in the army, in consequence of his wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, with the full rank of Major General, has been announced. His name is ordered to be "placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service or some injury incident thereto." As a question of money, clear saving or honorable distinction, this resignation of General Sickles is better than the mission to Spain; and yet, as Minister to that country, this indorsement by the President will be the best introduction that he could have to the Spanish government. It is spoken of as certain that the General will be announced for the mission within a month.

The corn in store in one of the Chicago elevators, amounting to 50,000 bushels, became heated, and on Saturday last sold for thirty-six cents per bushel, when, if sound, it would have brought forty-six. This is important at this time, when the Chicago argument against the Missisippi as an outlet for the products of the northwest, is that grain on that route will become heated in transit owing to climatic reasons. There are also intimations in the Chicago papers that corn in the other elevators of the city, amounting to two millions of bushels, is in the same bad condition as that sold at a sacrifice on Saturday. This news circulated in the west will increase the amount of corn that now passes by Chicago, as shippers have no assurance that their good corn may not be mixed with bad, and they will prefer paying a few cents additional freight to other points rather than incur the risk of losing all by storage in the Chicago elevators.

Not since the renowned controversy between Samuel Pickwick, Esq., and Mr. Blotton, of Aldgate, has there anything appeared, approaching in the gravity of its absurdity, the correspondence between Messrs. Sprague and Abbott, of the Senate, on the question of puppy dogs and mastiffs. It is hard work to tell who has the best of it. Abbott, assuming that Sprague referred to him in his foolish thradeth the Senate, on the 22d inst., four days afterwards wrote an inquiry as to whether it was so intended. In fact, he wanted to know, after considering the question himself for ninety-six hours, whether Sprague esteemed him "an overgrown cur with both ears lopped and his tail between his legs." Sprague replies that this and other graceful similes like it were the result of deep study, and were in manuscript before the delivery of the speech, before Abbott's participation in the debate, and therefore, it is clear, were not intended to apply to him. Abbott then begs leave to unsay what he said in the Senate about unsay. To get the affair in this shape required the united efforts of Senator Charles Sumner and Senator John Sherman. The country breathes freer, and the members who had lingered about Washington in the hope of being in at the "affair" have scattered like a covey of partridges.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

For all practical purposes the explorations in Africa thus far have been barren of results. The great explorers have succeeded in solving geographical enigmas which had baffled curiosity for ages, but save the correction of maps very little has come from the knowledge gained. Now, however, we hear from Egypt, something for the civilization of Africa is to be attempted from a new quarter. Sir Samuel Baker, whose two works, "The Albert N'Yanza" and "The Nile Tributaries," have given him a world-wide fame, has been placed at the head of an expedition organized by the Government of Egypt for the purpose of ascending the White Nile to its western source, and of establishing civilization and authority among the savage tribes of the Nile basin. The practicability of certain great schemes cherished by Sir Samuel Baker is to be thoroughly tested. He proposes opening the navigation of the Nile, turning its fertilizing waters on to the desert, and converting it into a thriving province. His former explorations have convinced him that these schemes can well be realized. His expedition is to proceed by steamers to Gondekoro, a point on the White Nile only 360 miles below the Lake Albert N'Yanza. Above Gondokoro, the stream for about 100 miles is rendered unnavigable by cataracts, but for the remainder of the distance to the lake the river is again navigable for steamers. Small steamers are to be carried in sections across the 100 miles of land, and launched on the river above the Rego Mountains, and by their means not only can a trade be established with the natives in ivory and gold dust, but the exploration of the southern end of the lake and of the region beyond it can be effected. The expedition will bring into some relations with civilization a region now convulsed with endless anarchy and sunken in barbarism.

The expedition is to be purely commercial and military in its character, and Sir Samuel announces, in reply to inquiries from interested parties, that no missionaries need apply to accompany his expedition.

OFFICE HUNTING.

Senator Trumbull, who recently gave notice in the Senate that he should introduce a bill at the next session of Congress, making it a penal offense in any Senator or Representative in Congress to solicit or "bore" for office, on behalf of political friends or others, has been "interviewed" by a correspondent on the moral effect of upsetting all the official desks every four years. The Senator took a discouraging view, and declared that we shall go into political bankruptcy "unless some Administrative will set the example, or Congress compel it, of making the price of office good behavior only." Of the evil effects of the boring system, enumerated by Senator Trumbull, is thus reported by the correspondent:

> The scenes and the scramble of the last month have been disgraceful as you know. But you do not probably know the effect of this periodical rotation upon Congress. For example, I want he Secretary of the Treasury to give my man an office. I go up to the department and wait there for an audience, long or short, as the case may be. The Secretary speaks encouragingly. Next day I go up again, and he is nothing to say. It is by this steady persistence that offices are obtained here. Not merit, for recommendation, nor impulse, but dinging obtains the offices. Well, the Secretary has a financial policy, perhaps. How can I, as a Senator, speak independently of his policy while my man is in a state of suspense. Thus the executive part of the government paralyses in a great degree the legislative's independence. We must reform this altogether, or the political state of the country will be dreaded beyond recovery."

The adoption of Mr. Jenckes's Civil Service bill has come to be one of the necessities of the nation, and it has gained greater strength in and out of Congress during the past sixty days than it achieved the preceding two years. Congressmen realize that this constant boring for office is the great plague of their official career, which generally results in giving them one ungrateful friend for every office filled and a dozen enemies.

A Parliamentary return has been published of the names and sentences of the Fenian convicts "not proposed to be released," and showing what portion of their sentence is unexpired. The prisoners in Great Britain and Ireland, not including military convicts, are James Burke, J. McCafferty, J. MacIure, J. O'Donovan (Rossa), J. Gallagher, J. Geary, M. Sheehy, J. Devoy, W. Halpin, J. F. Kearns, E. Power, P. Walsh, P. Lennon, B. Dillon, C. N. Connell, D. D. Mulcahy, W. F. Roantree, G. Browne, E. St. Clair, M. Shea *alias* Moriarty, W. Mackey, J. Murphy *alias* O'Leary, and M. H. Carey. In Australia there are: E. J. Kelly, J. Dunne *alias* Flood, P. Flood, P. Connolly, and J. Kearney. The persons now in prison under sentence of penal servitude for offences in connection with what the return calls "the Fenian Conspiracy," and who will be released in England, are: E. Shere, P. Melody, J. Brannon, T. Scatley, T. Featherstone, W. Murphy, P. Doran, H. Shaw, R. Burke, C. Moore, D. Duggan, J. Carroll, D. Deasy, J. Anderson, *alias* Loam, P. Ryan, W. P. Thompson, and F. Meehan.

Lake Navigation through the Straits of Mackinaw opened on Friday last, and on Sunday three propellers from Chicago and Milwaukee passed through. This will be followed by immense shipments of grain, accumulating during the winter months, in the ports of Lake Michigan.

Divine Authority for Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

If the Commercial don't intend to murder anybody, and its efforts are purely for the love of truth and the good of mankind, I think it would be well to consult the Scriptures, for it thinks that if the law of Moses gave a Divine warrant for capital punishment in case of murder, it also gave it in the case of manstealing, or in case a man smiting or cursing his father or mother, and that if capital punishment is right in the one case it is right also in the other.

Now here is where the Commercial makes the mistake. It thinks that the Old Testament embraces but one dispensation, when in fact it embraces as many as the Old Patriarchal and the Jewish dispensation. And I may here say that the New Testament embraces the Christian dispensation. Hence the Bible contains three dispensations of religion, and every man that reads the Bible ought to know that the Jewish religion was special; and although it contained many things of general application, yet at the same time whatever was written by Moses was written to the Jews as such. Hence, the law of capital punishment is not confined to the crime of murder, but many other crimes were punishable with death, and they were given for special reasons and by Him that had as good general information as the Commercial.

As far as the New Testament is concerned, any allusion to capital punishment could only be incidental, as Christ did not come to establish a civil government but a celestial one; hence what is written there is written in order to make us both christians and to christians as such. But the law of capital punishment was enacted by God himself, long before the commencement of either the Jewish or christian dispensations, and given to the whole human family, which is numberless, but originated in the leader of them a preacher of righteousness, and represented not only himself and wife and his three sons and their wives, but he was the representative of the whole human family, not only of that day but all time to come. Now God says to that distinguished prince and patriarch just immediately after He with His own pure hands had put a world to death, except these eight persons, on account of violence, "While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease." "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth." The Commercial won't pretend to repeal that law. "And the fear of you, the dread of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth and upon every fowl of the air, upon all that moveth upon the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea; into your hands are they delivered. Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things; but flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat." I ask the Commercial where is our divine warrant for using the flesh of everything that liveth for meat but from the passage above quoted, and where have we the promise of seed time and harvest, &c., or will he deny that the very beasts of the earth today far and indread man by reason of these words spoken to Noah?

And now right in connection with the above saying of universal application, we hear God saying: "And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man; at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man. Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed."

Any man in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, after reading the above quoted Scripture, that would attempt to call the law of capital punishment barbarous, unjust and unchristian, is not to be reasoned with, from the fact that the law of capital punishment as shown was given when everything in the world that was wicked had been drowned. Hence that law was given to the purest society ever known on earth, or rather when society was the purest on earth. Now the world will commands and promises everywhere accepted on earth, and if it was given for the purest, it forever makes it an immutable law. The reason is, "for in the image of God made He man." So I conclude that as long as it remains true that man is made in the image of God, so long shall it remain true that God will require at the hand of man, at the hand of every murdered man's brother, the life of the murdered man. Hence we find that the House of Representatives, with all its supposed conception, was not that ignorant of God's law as to make themselves accountable for all the innocent blood that would be shed in Pennsylvania on account of the repeal of such a wholesome and God-given law.

As I am a subscriber to the Commercial, I do hope that its Editor will think for a moment before he advocates a system so diametrically opposite to God's law, and so destructive to human society. H. M. C.

Enon Valley, Pa., April 26, 1869.

Western Theological Seminary.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Without taking any part in the controversy progressing in the journals of the day, respecting the Seminary, will you permit an old student to express his surprise that no one has, as yet, opened his lips to do justice to the "Fathers" of the students in that institution. For three years I attended the classes of Dr. Elliott. I have known him more or less intimately for the larger portion of my life, and I ask the privilege of saying, that a more kindly, genial and courteous gentleman in all his intercourse with the students, I have never known. Nor can any gentleman who knows him now truly say that age has diminished in him his old clearness and power of intellect or the courtesy of manner or kindliness of spirit.

No more cruel and wicked calumny was ever uttered of a man than that contained in your first article on this subject respecting this venerable servant of the Redeemer. For can I help expressing my abhorrence of the spirit which prompted such a malignant and unfounded an assault upon one whose eighty-two years given to the service of the church, ought to have spared him from causeless wrong and insult. Perhaps silence and pity for a foolish young man, such as he must be, who could plan that assault, would be better than this word of rebuke, from one who remembers Dr. Elliott with the gratitude due to a wise, good and kindly instructor. At least one of his old students will cherish that gratitude while he lives, and breathe over his grave the fervent prayer—

"Lord, keep his memory green."

A Graduate of 1841.

The New York *Sun* says of Governor Hoffman's vetoes of special and corrupt legislation: "Governor Hoffman is master of the situation. Public opinion has expressed itself with rare unanimity in approval of the Governor's vetoes. This fact is better understood and appreciated in Albany than in New York. The evidence and the expressions of public opinion in State matters naturally converge upon that point, and the plotters of political rebellion in his own party shrink from an encounter with the Executive, backed as he is by the public sentiment of every district of the State."

Carl Schurz has been accused of using his influence largely for appointments outside the State he represents in the United States Senate. The St. Louis *Democrat*, however, explicitly denies this, and says "he never so much as signed the paper of any candidate from any other State, unless that paper already had the signatures of the Senators of that State."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Iowa plants every three years a forest of 5,000,000 trees, and within considerably less than half a dozen years 25,000,000 forest trees have been planted and are now growing in the Northwest.

Christy's Minstrels are performing in South Africa. They travel about in a coach of their own with four horses, going seventy miles a day, while their goods are toted along more slowly on wagons drawn by eighteen or twenty-four bullocks each. The great inconvenience they "meet with is that there are no halls to play in." People come many miles to see their sixteen-sheet pictorial posters.

A correspondent of a New Haven paper looked at the telegraph wires during the late auroral display, and saw the "sparks of electricity hop along them like infinitesimally small illuminated toads."

The little vessels Nonpareil and Red, White and Blue are to be matched in a trip across the Atlantic.

The farmers of Renfrew county, Canada, are killing their cattle by the hundreds to save them from starvation, it being impossible to obtain provender for them owing to the fact feared that all the stock in that and Cornwall and St. Lawrence districts will be destroyed before aid reaches them. In most cases the animals killed prove a total loss, as their flesh is unfit for food.

In Nevada there is a Ruby Valley, so called on account of the immense number of rubies found in the sand of the mountain streams flowing through it. These gems, though very beautiful and perfect, are too small to be merchantable, the largest being only the size of a pin head.

Judge Curtis, of the New York Marine Court, in deciding a matter of a claimant receiving for his labor the pay he deemed it worth, said: "The time of starving professional men of learning and talent has passed away, and it is the duty of courts and juries to compensate intellectual labor liberally."

A clergyman in Virginia, writing to some friends, says: "Yesterday, at half-past three o'clock, I preached the funeral sermon of a man; and before the sun went down, I married his widow to another man." No wonder Virginia was so impatient under the recent temporary suspension of the civil courts and absence of marriage licenses. Time is money in the Old Dominion.

Nearly every distinguished man in France wrote a letter of condolence to Mme. Valentine de Lamartine on the death of the husband of her illustrious uncle. Here is Guizot's brief but characteristic letter:

"A tear and a sigh, from G. GUIZOT."

Lamartine had the same hairdresser for eighteen years. This wise barber fortunately preserved the surperfluous hair clipped from the head of this deceased poet, and is now entitled to supply all his friends and admirers with a lock thereof, for a consideration.

The Boston *Post* says: "A number of disappointed office-seekers have left Washington for Madrid to offer themselves for the Spanish throne."

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, made up his mind to veto a certain outrageous bill regarding the publication of laws by country journals, but on examining the journals of the Senate and House, found it had never passed. The insinuation that the bill was a fraud.

Three gentlemen of Chicago, it is said, have clubbed together, and ordered three copies of Longfellow's "Dante," to be illustrated with Dore's and Flaxman's designs, and many of the rare Dante prints. Only three copies will be printed, and the cost will be $1,000 per copy.

There is considerable doubt whether the nomination of Professor Charles W. Eliot as President of Harvard will be confirmed by the Board of Overseers. At all events, the intention to him in that body will much impair its usefulness, should he be finally elected President.

A brother of the late Admiral Napier lately fell in love with a very beautiful but poor Jewish girl of Prague. On account of the difficulties which would have attended the marriage in that city, he betook himself to Heidelberg, where the more obliging authorities offered no opposition to the union.

The Mayor of Nottingham, England, says that one-third of the constables under him are corrupt, and that in a municipal election 2,320 persons require money for voting. Both sides bribed at the last election, and the small shopkeepers were the only willing to take money as the poor, if only enough was offered them.

The London *Examiner* and the London *Reader* are to be consolidated immediately. The former was founded by Leigh Hunt, Charles Mackay was the first editor of the *Review*.

A London publisher announces a religious tract with the following title: "Salts and Senna, a Cathartic in Seven Doses."

Toads are sold in Paris at the rate of fifty cents a dozen. This animal is used for the protection of flowers and gardens from the ravages of such insects as escape the birds.

A San Francisco thief lately levied blackmail upon a Chinese mourner by stealing the bones of a deceased Chinaman and demanding money for their restoration. A Christian never gets to heaven unless his remains rest in the soil of the Flowery Kingdom, and the demand was complied with.

Alexander H. Stephens's history of the civil war has had a sale of about fifty-one thousand copies.

The total eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next will be only one that will be visible in North America during the present century. The center of the line of totality will pass through Springfield, Illinois, near Dear Dodines, Iowa. Both of these stations, as well as many others, will be occupied by coast survey parties. Congress has appropriated $5,000 to defray the expenses of observations. Prof. Winlock, Director of Harvard Observatory, is making arrangements for viewing the eclipse, and noting its features at Shelbyville, Ky. The observations will last between two and three minutes.

A Texas paper observes: "The price of Indian scalps has advanced since the notorious native Glanton made a contract with the authorities of Chihuahua, Mexico, to furnish them at $10 per her head, and attempted to ring in Mexican scalps at the same price. Col. Crockett, of Beaujou county, in writing to a gentleman of Corsicana, says that a purse of one thousand dollars has been made up for the scalp of each and every Indian or chief killed in that section."

A new bronze relief of the Emperor has been put into the southern facade of the new Louvre. The bronze is on white marble, and his Majesty is represented as a Cæsar on horseback—a sheet with mountains in the distance. The impression conveyed by this work of art," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is that a gentleman in his night-dress has mounted a gingerbread steed."

A case exhibiting the arrest of development and growth in a child, arising from the intemperance of parents, has recently been reported by the London Pathological Society. The child, in this instance, was five years old, but had the intelect of an infant of nine months. One of the members of the Society stated that he had met with several examples of this degeneracy. These examples, he considered, all possessed the same physical and mental peculiarities, and formed, in fact, a natural family. They had been known to live to twenty-two years, remaining unchanged in appearance and mentical in form, just able to stand by the side of a chair, to utter a few monosyllabic sounds, and to be amused with childish toys.

The ladies of the "Sorosis" Club, in New York, gave a dinner, or, as it was styled, a *tea*, on Saturday at Delmonico's, to some fifty or sixty gentlemen, more or less connected with the press. For four hours speeches were delivered continuously by about a score of the ladies—none of the bearded guests being permitted the pleasure of speechifying. Mrs. Croly presided and made the opening speech, and was followed by other members of the Sorosis. Fanny Fern responded to the toast, "The Man of the Period;" Miss Clara Nicholson to "Men and their Buttons," Mrs. Mary F. Davis to "The Coming Woman," Mrs. Dr. Dinsmore to "The Professional Women," Mrs. Rutledge to "The Newspaper man from a domestic point of view," Mrs. Dr. Bolgar to "Heroic Women," Mrs. Noble to "The Committee Women," Mme. Demorest to "Man, the Manufacturer," and Mrs. Hillard to "The Gentlemen, Heaven's first, best gift to Woman." Many witty and wise things were said in these speeches, and the entertainment was one of rare pleasure to all participating.

The Eight-Hour Law.

It is said that the lengthy letter addressed by Senator Wilson to the Secretary of the Navy, on the construction the latter placed upon the Congressional Eight-Hour Law, will induce the Secretary to modify his views and continue to authorize ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. This is the question at issue, and it is regarded of sufficient importance for a Cabinet decision, promised this week. In his letter General Wilson has this to say of the alleged construction of the law:

> I am clearly of the opinion that the construction put by officers of the Government upon the act constituting a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by the United States is a palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the act, of the intention of Congress, and of the desires of the men who petitioned for its passage. The correct action of the House of Representatives is the completest demonstration that the action of these Government officials is in direct violation of the will of the representatives of the people. Could a vote of the Senate have been obtained, I am confident that body would have proved that Government officers acted in defiance of the will of Congress. * * Congress was asked to constitute eight hours a day's work. Congress was not asked to reduce the pay in proportion to the reduction of the hours, nor to fix the number of hours that should make the day's work. Congress was asked to try an experiment, and Congress, believing that the Government could afford to test the experiment, enacted the eight-hour law. By that law eight hours constitute a day's work—a day's work that commands a day's wages.
>
> After reviewing the speeches on the bill when it was before Congress, the Senator concludes as follows:
>
> "No Senator suggested that the passage of the bill reducing the hours of labor one-fifth reduced the wages of labor one-fifth. On the contrary, all admitted that it reduced the hours of labor without reducing the rates of wages. Mr. Sherman's amendment was intended to reduce the rate of wages in proportion to the reduction of time. Sixteen Senators voted for it to accomplish that avowed purpose. Twenty-one Senators voted against it to defeat the accomplishment of that purpose. The action of officers of the Government is in direct opposition to the declarations of Senators, and in opposition to the vote of the Senate. The recent action of the House of Representatives is an emphatic declaration against the construction put upon the law. I think this action of the House should be an admonition to those officers to revise their opinions and revoke their orders. Respectfully, yours,

"Henry Wilson."

The friends of Cuban independence are to hold a meeting at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Friday evening, when Senor Morales Lemus, of Cuba, and Hons. N. P. Banks, Carl Schurz, S. J. Randall, W. D. Kelley, A. K McClure and others will deliver addresses.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Final Report of the Distributing Committee.

Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Gentlemen—The committee appointed to take charge of and distribute the funds collected to relieve the sufferers by the explosion which occurred more than one year since at the rolling mill of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull submit for your examination a final report of their labors. To the published statements (enclosed herewith) of former auditing committees we respectfully refer you for the detailed items of all disbursements prior to May 20th, 1868.

DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE IN ACCOUNT.

	Dr.
Total amount of cash received through the hands of Mr. W. M. Clancy, Treasurer	$18,016 82
Interest allowed by the Banks	170 06
Total	$16,186 88

	Cr.
Weekly benefits (as per vouchers)	$12,315 35
Pysicians bills and medicines	1,427 75
Funeral expenses	799 97
Release of widow's homesteads	800 00
Clothing, etc., as extra benefits	470 50
To other cases of charity	220 99
To Allegheny Hospital, care of wounded men	100 00
Incidental expenses of committee	93 31
Total	$16,186 88

In presenting this final account of our work, it seems but just to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Aquilia and Priscilla Society, the Episcopal Church Guild, and a number of others who have given largely of their time and means to aid us, that a brief history of our labors should accompany the foregoing statements. This Committee was appointed at a public meeting held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on the afternoon of November 9th, 1867. Measures were taken at once to collect funds in aid of the suffers, and this committee, provided with the means for supplying immediate relief, visited the scene of the disaster, and entered upon the discharge of its duties. Although under the guidance of persons connected with the mill, scarcely one-half of the parties injured were discovered the first day. The employees of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull were so widely scattered throughout the Fifth and Ninth wards, the boroughs of Lawrenceville, Elmsharpsburg and Duquesne, that nearly a week elapsed before we could make such a thorough roll of those needing aid. As soon as the dead were decently buried out of sight, and the mutilated wants of the injured supplied, the manner and amount of regular aid which should be rendered to all cases, engaged our careful attention.

Messrs. H. A. S. D. Dudley, Superintendent of the Lake Superior Copper Works, Colonel Joseph Kaye, Foreman at the Fort Pit Foundry, and John H. McElroy, of the Iron City Works, presented the plan which was adopted, and adhered to throughout the year, save in a few exceptional cases.

As the aid bestowed by the public was mostly in cash, the above named Committee recommended distributions in money, and in the following manner:

Weekly benefit to each wounded man.....$5 00
Weekly benefit to wife of wounded man.. 3 00
Weekly benefit to children 10 years of age 1 50
Weekly benefit to children under 10 and over 5..... 1 00
Weekly benefit to children under 5..... 1 00
Weekly benefit to widow..... 5 00

Exceptional cases would require and then, regarding special adjustment, but the plan, as a whole, recommended itself to the entire Committee, and was followed with but rare deviations until the funds were exhausted.

The settlement of funeral expenses was intrusted to a sub-committee who called upon each of the undertakers in person, and as in but one instance they were most kindly received and very liberal deductions made by them in the bills as rendered. They will accept our sincere thanks for the generous course.

The adjustment of bills for medical attendance, again called to our aid the rare judgment and ready kindness of Messrs. Dudley, McElroy and Kaye. Much time and labor were spent in the endeavor to so systematize the rate of charges, as not to work absolute injustice to any of the attending physicians. They were then severally visited by Mr. Dudley, and to the last distinct and practical proposition that calls forth more of generous self-sacrifice than any other, they all without exception, either tendered their compensation to minimum rates or gave generous donations in cash, as equivalents. Of all claims for medical service is cognizant of a large amount of gratuitous service, the Committee feel that they would add his hearty thanks to them for frequent assistance in a field of labor not entirely familiar to him as the others.

Four of the eleven married men who were killed left homesteads, upon which there are mortgage encumbrances varying from $100 to $800. After much discussion and careful examination of each case, it was thought best to give the widows free homes, and the mortgages were accordingly paid.

In the report of the President of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the annual meeting in November last, the following statement was made: Subscribers to this fund [see] subscriptions, and pledged themselves to the sum of $1,500, authorized the Board of Directors [illegible] in writing, to use no part of their subscriptions for other cases of distress occasioned by like accident, if they should [see] proper. Three hundred and twenty dollars have been thus used, most strictly, we believe, in accordance with the spirit in which the subscriptions were given. No funds since that time have been appropriated.

The Committee take pleasure in acknowledging their indebtedness to the managers of the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Allegheny, and to the Sisters at the St. Francisous Hospital in Lawrenceville, for valuable aid in their work. The time and the physical strength of the Chairman, were, as was to be expected, largely taxed upon during the first few months, but the modest thankfulness of some of the sufferers, and the kind words and gardens from the ravages of such insects as escape the birds, tender his labors both light and pleasant, repay him for the outlay. While it may be true that about the usual amount of greediness was developed, and care had sometimes to be taken to "feed each child with its own spoon," yet his experience upon the whole was pleasant and full of the encouragement of disappointed incidents to fade rapidly out of memory.

The Committee expected, when they consented to take charge of the charity, that much jealousy would be needed, and that they would meet with adverse criticism, kindly or unkindly given, and they have not been disappointed.

Much work might have been given into abler hands, and without doubt the labor more wisely bestowed. We only claim to have served to the best of our ability, and to have done so that if those benefited repays us fully for our outlay of strength and patience, and the approbation of the worthy gentlemen who have at various times assisted our accounts is sufficient answer to all else.

Very respectfully,

On behalf of the Committee,

E. T. Cook, Chairman.

To Messrs. Barclay Preston, Joseph Fleming and David Robinson, Auditors appointed by his Honor, Mayor Brush.

The undersigned Committee, appointed as above stated, report that they have examined the accounts and vouchers of Mr. W. M. Clancy, Treasurer, and Mr. E. T. Cook, Chairman, of the Distributing Committee, and find them to be correct and true. The disbursements have been regularly and judiciously made, and the Committee, it seems to us, have been governed by a spirit of liberality towards the sufferers, while at the same time consistent with entire fidelity the trust imposed upon them by a generous public. The number of cases to the fund note that for nearly eighteen months weekly or semi-weekly pay rolls were made to between seventy and eighty persons; that many of these had often to be visited at their homes, and this was all done at an expense to the fund of less than half of one per cent. upon the amount contributed, we are confident they will unite with us in tendering to Mr. E. T. Cook, upon whom the burden of the work fell, and the Young Men's Christian Association, through whom it was accomplished, our most hearty and grateful acknowledgments.

Joseph Dilworth,
Bailey Preston,
David Robinson,
Auditing Committee.

THE PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The Anniversary Meeting on Monday Evening—Consolidation of the Two Societies—Annual Reports Addresses, &c., &c.

The annual union meeting of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bible Societies was held in Rev. R. B. Clark's church, on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City, on Monday evening. This was the fifty-first anniversary of the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh, and the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Allegheny Bible Society.

The exercises commenced with a voluntary by the choir of the church.

Rev. William Preston read a scripture lesson from the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. M. Bell, pastor of the First Baptist church of Allegheny city, who invoked the Divine blessing upon the efforts of the young men who were laboring for the spread of God's word, and hoped that that calls forth more of generous self-sacrifice than any other, they all without exception, either tendered their compensation to minimum rates or gave generous donations in cash, as equivalents. Of all claims for medical service is cognizant of a large amount of gratuitous service, the Committee feel that they would add his hearty thanks to them for frequent assistance in a field of labor not entirely familiar to him as the others.

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JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low-est Market Rates.

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BANKING HOUSE OF

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DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 27, 1869.

There is evidently a favorable change in our loan market. Money is becoming more plentiful, and borrowers in good standing are supplied more freely at rates ranging from 9 to 12 per cent. There is inquiry for good paper on the open market, and capitalists appear anxious to let out their balances on short time bills. Government bonds and local stocks are regarded as too high, and money can be placed in paper at better rates than these securities will pay at their present prices.

—The strong advancing tendency in Government bonds takes everybody by surprise. They have reached points higher than ever before, and from the complexion of the market for the past week, it is thought that some of the new issues will yet attain much higher quotations. Jay Cooke & Co., in their circular received by Messrs. McVay & Co., remark that a still further improvement is expected, stimulated by free purchases in Europe money, the advanced quotation from London (80¾ for 62's), and an increasing investment among the parties handling, started rumors of much lower prices. Loans on 62's are made in large amounts 7 per cent. interest, while money is 6@7, and indications are that before the close of the week the 67's will be entirely out of influence. We estimate the actual short interest in the street in these bonds alone at not less than ten millions, and a contemporary of the shipments must soon make them very scarce.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's,	117¾	117¾	118
1862, 5-20's	121¾	121¾	121¾
1864 5-20's	116¾	117	117
1865 5-20's old	115¾	115¾	115¾
1865 5-20's new	115¾	115¾	115¾
1867 5-20's	115¾	115¾	115¾
1868	116¼	116¼	116¼
10-40's	106¾	106¾	106¾
Gold	133¾	133¾	133¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 26.	April 27.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	133¾	133¾		¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	117¾	118	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	121	121	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	116¾	117	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	115	115	¼	
U. S. 10-40s	106¼	106¼	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865, 115¾		115¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867, 115¾		115¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868, 115¾		115¾	¼	

The New York *World* says that foreign banking firms are shipping largely our bonds to Europe. It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to put into practice the Sinking Fund act of 1862, by appropriating $20,000,000 in gold towards the purchase of bonds. The gold is to be sold at the rate of $4,000,000 per week for the twenty ensuing weeks, which embrace a period of the greatest ease in the money market and the greatest dullness in legitimate trade, so that no derangement of the money market can take place therefrom. The proceeds in currency of these gold sales will be used in buying the five-twenty bonds, probably of the lowest priced issues in the market. It is understood that the Secretary's plans are favorably received by leading foreign banking firms, and that they are acting on the conviction that our five-twenty bonds can be advanced easily to par in gold by a judicious policy on the part of the Secretary and concerted action on their part. It is not a little remarkable that, at the moment Europe is buying up all the bonds that offer on this market, the leading bond dealers have small stocks on hand and are disposed to view the whole market as a better sale than purchase. It is true that bonds are scarce on this market, and, unless a supply comes from some unlooked for source soon, there will be a scarcity of bills of exchange to settle the enormous balances against this country. Excessive merchandise imports and decreased produce exports, besides shipping for consumption and interest to the extent of about $90,000,000 per annum on American bonds and securities which Europe is said to hold. As the cotton season is now almost ended, the foreign exchange market until November and December will look for its main supply of bills on either the Pacific slope or in order to settle the existing balance of trade between us.

—The stock market is working most favorably for the "bulls" during this week. For Wayne is fast approximating the high point it attained in 1864, when it rose to 152¾. The "shorts" in this stock are quite numerous, and steadily increasing. Its friends allege that the present price is below its intrinsic value, and were the amounts expended in improvements on the road represented by a stock dividend, it would increase the value of the stock even above its present quotation. The management, however, are opposed to making a scrip dividend, and there is no likelihood of any such movement on the part of the directors. The Northwest is have been closely and patiently watched for a long while, and to-day they began to move upwards. The Common stock showed considerable strength, and may go much higher before the books close, which will take place on the 30th of the present month, and will not be opened until the 5th of June.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 27, 1869.	10 A M	11 00	11 30	12 30	1 35	2 30	4 00
	11 A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
N. Y. Central	172¾	173¼	173¼	174½	173¾	174½	174½
Hudson River	154¾	154¾	154¾	154¾	154¾	154¾	154¾
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Mich. Central	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
Mich. Southern	98¾	99¼	99¼	100	99¾	99¾	100
Illinois Central	143¾	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼
Cleve. and Pitts	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Fort Wayne	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾
Chic. & Alton	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Do preferred	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
Cleve. & Toledo	97¾	98	98	98	98	98	98
Rock Island	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
Tol. and Wabash	72¾	73	73	73	73	73	73
Do preferred	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Chicago & Alton	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
St. Paul	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Do preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Ohio & Mis	94¾	95	95	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Pacific Mail	94¾	95	95	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
W. U. Telegraph	61¾	62	62	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Adams Ex							
American Ex	40			41¾			
U. S. Ex	45¾			46			
Wells, Fargo & Co	133¾	133¾	133¾	134	133¾	133¾	133¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, April 27, 1869. }

Trade was only moderately active to-day, and prices are unchanged, generally, from those last reported.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—A fair apple sells readily at $5 50@$ 6 ₱ bbl. Some extra sell in a retail way at $7@$ 8 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 90c@$1 ₱ gallon in kegs and cans.

BEANS—Market dull for choice small white at $3 25@$ 3 50, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Quote nominally at 30@ 32c.

SODA ASH—Market dull at 4¾@5c.

PIG LEAD—We quote at 10@10½c.

BUTTER—Prices nominal. We quote good to choice at 35@38c ₱ lb. Some very extra lots are disposed of in a retail way at higher rates. The prices run all the way from 35@38c ₱ lb as to quality.

EGGS—Prices a little stiffer at 17c ₱ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand, and markets are firm at quotations. We quote shoulders at 14@14½c; rib sides 16½@16½c; clear sides 17½@18c; sugar cured hams 19@19½c; plain hams 18@18½c, and breakfast bacon 19@19½c ₱ lb. Lard in tierces 19½c, and in kegs 20c ₱ lb. Mess pork ₱ bbl $32.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 55 @1 65 and No. 2 at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $3 75@$ 4 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Market poorly supplied and prices nominally 40c ₱ ₱.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75 each.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and hardly quotable. Cultivated in barrels readily command $20@25 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Very little in market. Goshen is in demand at 24½@25c ₱ ₱. Western Reserve is in such limited supply that prices are entirely nominal.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions command $8 50 ₱ barrel, and other qualities from $1 00@$ 3 25 ₱ barrel. Onion sets sell at $7 00@$ 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in light supply, with sales at 13½c for quarters; 16½c for halves, and 19@20c for halves. Choice dried apples are scarce; choice brights readily command 13c, and common 12@c.

HAY—There is a good demand. We quote on the track loose pressed at $30, and tight pressed at $28 ₱ ton. Loose timothy per country wagon $20@$ 0 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ hundred, for bran, $1 35; for shipstuff, $1 35; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00, and for chop $1 80.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in fair receipt, and quiet at $9 25@$ 9 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is nearly out of market, with a demand at $5 25@ 5 50 ₱ bushel. No flaxseed offering.

POTATOES—We quote choice Peachblows from store at 70@75c ₱ bush and Buckeyes at 90@95 ₱ bush. We quote Goodrich potatoes at $4 ₱ bbl; Harrison potatoes at $4 ₱ bbl and Sprouts at $3 ₱ bbl. Early Rose potatoes are quoted at $15 ₱ bush.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85 and $1 90 @2 00 in a retail way.

FLOUR—Prices are irregular owing to the various brands in the market, and only a good judge of flour can now tell what he buys. We continue to quote from store good spring barrels, $5 50@$ 6 00; choice spring; barrels, $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@ 7 25; winter wheat in barrels $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 50. The following are the mill prices: Pearl Mill three star green brand, in barrels, $9 00, and in sacks $9 00; double extra in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 70. Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 50, and in sacks at $8 00; spring wheat brands in barrels, $8 00, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks $7 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of kiln dried at 90c ₱ bush and common at 75@80c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $7 00@7 25 ₱ bbl from store.

GRAIN—Nearly all kinds of grain are quiet and the market dull. Red winter wheat is very dull at $1 45@1 50. Ear corn from track may be quoted at 77@78c and prime shelled at 76@77c ₱ bushel. We are in fair request at 66@67c on the track. Rye on the track may be quoted at $1 35@1 40 ₱ bushel. Barley dull and quiet at $1 80@1 90 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—There is a fair demand. We quote high wines at 90c. Common rectified, 95c and proof rectified $1 05; half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 27, 1869.

CATTLE—The supply of Cattle was large, footing up 800 head, against 700 head last week and 780 head the previous week. The market was weak and prices ruled 25c ₱ hundred lower. There was no demand for shipment. We quote sales of choice to extra fat cattle at $8 00@8 25 ₱ hundred; good to medium at $7 50 @7 50 ₱ hundred; stockers at $5 50@6 50 ₱ hundred, and fresh milk cows at $40@80 ₱ head.

Among the sales reported we note the following:

CATTLE.

Hedges & Taylor sold 17 head Chicago at $6 75 @7 25.

Marks & Bro. sold 74 good to extra Chicago at $7 @8.

Carr & McAllister sold 54 head Chicago stock at $7@8 25.

A. & J. Shamberg, 74 head Chicago steers at $6 25@8 50.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, 50 head Chicago at $7 50@8 37.

Graham & Haas, 51 head Chicago at $7@8 25.

Zigler, Hartman & Co., 65 head Chicago steers at $7@8 25.

W. Keefer, 31 head Chicago stock at $7 12½ @ 25.

M. Verner, 36 head Chicago steers at $7@8.

Jacob Needy, 36 head Chicago at $7 50@8 25.

Greenwald & Kahn, 115 head Chicago cattle at $6 75@8 25 for extra to fair, and $5@6 20 for stockers.

Smith & Blue, 24 head common to good Ohio steers at $5 50@7 50.

Trauerman & Lohman, 78 head from Illinois and Ohio at $6 37@8.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, 18 head still fed cows from Cincinnati at $7@7 75.

Garvin & Co., 10 head fuller county cows, and heifers at an average of $6.

Stakely & Bro., 12 head beaver county cows and steers at $6 50.

J. Rothchilds, 18 head good to prime steers at $7 50@8 12.

SHEEP—The supply was light and quality generally only a poor character. There was but a light demand. A few sales are reported; among them we note as follows:

Apt & Myers retailed 135 head of clipped at $5@7 per hundred.

Hogan, Garvin sold 41 head good, clipped, at $6 50 per hundred.

John McAllister 50 head Washington county scals wagon at $6@6 75 per head.

John McCall 40 head fine wooled sheep at 6 50 @7 75 ₱ hundred.

HOGS—The supply was large and prices lower, as there was but little demand from our butchers, and no Eastern buyers in the market. Prices were entirely nominal, and sales were entirely in a retail way, ranging Pa. prices from $10 50 to $12 ₱ hundred as to quality to suit the demand of butchers.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1869. }

The market continues very quiet and dull, with but few transactions reported in either crude or refined. There has been no essential change in prices in the market for several days past.

The following dispatches were posted on 'Change:

ANDREAFF, April 28.—Refined 53½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Refined 21½d, and spirits 9d.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Last night's closing quotations Crude in bulk dull at 17½@17¾c. Crude in bbls, quiet at 23c. Refined in bbls, refined dull but firm at 33c for lots on spot; 34c half of May, 35c, and June 36c. Dispatches to 27 P. M. indicate that the market is quiet at 17½ @17¾c for crude, and 32½@33c for refined.

OIL CITY, April 27.—Noon. Lily 96 West. Union. —Market stagnant and weak at 96.

OIL CITY, April 27.—(by Pacific and Atlantic). Market dull and heavy. Crude nominal, no offers to buy at 86, but holders ask 20 15 to 26 20, and nearly all this is below nominal. Market dull and heavy. Refined nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—(By West. Union.) Market weak. P. L. S. to W. 34c; S. W. 32½@32½c, and crude 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—(By Pacific and Atlantic.)—Crude bulk 18½c, and bbls, 25½c.

Carrier & Co.—Market very quiet and dull, but without change. Operators, both buyers and sellers, seem in perfect quietude. We are reported two sales, one of 1,000 bbls spot, 40 to 45 gravity, at 15c, and 1,000 bbls, 40 to 45 gravity, S. O. ten days, at 15c.

REFINED OIL—There seems to be more doing for a week or two past, yet still the market is dull and weak in prices. Several sales are reported. We note as follows:

1,000 bbls, April	32c
2,500 bbls, April	32c
500 bbls, April	32c
500 bbls, April	31½c
1,500 bbls, April	32c
3,000 bbls, May	33c

Sept to September is quoted at 35½c.

Oil Receipts per Rivers and Rail.

Fisher Bros.....240 | Jas. Wilkins.....240

Total.....480

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 27, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Weak at par buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and dull for low grades to choice spring extras.

WHEAT—Active and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 13 @1 16. No. 2 at $1 00@1 07, closing at $1 00@1 00½; sales since 'Change at $1 07¾.

CORN—Quiet; sales of No. 1 at 58@59c; No. 2 56c; rejected 56@56c; new 50@52c, closing at 50¾@51¼c for new; nothing doing this afternoon.

OATS—More active; sales of No. 2 at 37½@38½c, closing quiet at 37½@37¾.

RYE—Quiet and 10c higher; sales of No. 1 at at 1 03@ 1 07, closing with sellers at $1 07.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal, closing at $1 55 for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Nominal at 90c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses $1@1 05. Sugar 15@17c, closing with sellers at 17c.

MESS PORK—Steady; sales at $30@31. Lard inactive and nominal at 17@17½c. Dressed hogs quiet and steady at 15c; smoked hams 17½c; shoulders 14c; clear sides 17½c; nothing doing in meats.

HOGS—Opened quiet and steady, but closed dull and weak; sales at $8@8 35 for common to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet and weak at $5 75 for cows to choice shipping steers. Receipts of stockers and light shipping steers; $6 50@6 65 for good.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales 1,500 bales at 30c for middling uplands. Flour receipts 8,987 bbls and 4,000 bags; flour 50c better on low grades, dull and declining for medium and good descriptions; sales 6,000 bbls at $5 25@ 5 50 for superfine state and western; $5 75@6 10 for extra state; $6 70@6 80 for extra western; $6 70@6 90 for white wheat extra, $6 75@7 00 for round hoop Ohio; $6 85@7 50 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4 70@5 75. Corn meal quiet; sales 1,200 bbls at $4 50 for Parkins; $4 75 for Brandywine and Marsh's caloric. Wheat dull; sales 19 bbls free at @2 20@2 25; receipts 43,956 bush. Wheat heavy for winter, the demand chiefly for home use; sales 22,000 bush at $1 30@1 31½ for No. 3 spring delivered; $1 37@1 41 for No. 2 do in store and delivered, the latter price for small lots; $1 42@1 43¾ for No. 1 do; $1 60@1 70 for white California; $1 58 for white Michigan. Rye heavy; sales 5,000 bush western at $1 20 in store. Barley dull and dropping. Barley malt dull; sales 1,000 bush Canada West on private terms. Receipts of corn 8,068 bush; corn irregular and unsettled, closing heavy and 1c lower, and closing with rather more tone; sales 60,000 bush at 86@86c for new rotted western; 83 @83½c for very choice do; 82½@83c for old do in store and delivered; for old white western in store. Receipts of oats 210,800 bush; oats to better with a general demand; sales 45,000 bush at 59c for western in store; 58c for do afloat. Rice dull. Coffee firm; sales 2,000 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar dull; sales 155 hhds Cuba at 11¾@12c and 300 boxes Havana at 12½@12¾c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum firm at 17½c for crude and 32½c for refined. Hops quiet at 60@75c for American. Linseed oil quiet at 91@91 c. Pork firmer; sales 1,725 bbls at $31 @32 50 for new mess, closing at $31 30 cash; $31 60@31 12 for old mess; $25 25@25 50 for prime; $25 50@26 25 for prime mess. Beef heavy; sales 140 bbls at $8@16 for new plain mess, and $19@20 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales 23 tierces at $21 @ 28 for prime mess. Beef hams steady; sales 150 bbls at $30@31. Cut meats lower at 9½@9¾c for pickled bellies; 12½@13c for shoulders and 16@16c for hams. Middles dull. Lard heavy and a shade lower; sales 600 tcs at 17¾@18¾c for steam, and 18¾@19c for kettle rendered. Butter at a shade lower for Ohio, and 26@47c for State. Cheese 13@23c. Freights to Liverpool dull and heavy, with engagements for 7,000 bush corn per steamer at 2½d.

LATEST.—P. M.—Flour closed firm for common, but dull and heavy for medium to good grades. Wheat heavy for winter and quiet and firm for spring. Receipts $1 41@1 43 for western. Oats firmer at 80 for western in store. Corn quiet at 81½@82c for new mixed western, and 83@85c for old mixed western in store and afloat. Pork quiet and steady at $31 30 for new mess, cash and regular. Lard steady and unchanged demand. Cut meats dull and declining. Bacon dull and heavy. Lard heavy at 19c for tierce to prime steam. Eggs steady at 18@20c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Flour remains dull; sales limited at $6 00@6 50. Wheat nominally unchanged; No 2 $1 36. Corn dull at 66@67c. Oats steady at 42@ 43c; the latter rate for choice white. Rye dull and nominally unchanged. Cotton quiet; sales middling at 29¾c. Provisions active and firm; mess pork at 32 25@32 75; the latter the highest price received this season for new lots. Whisky quiet at 90c. Groceries firm and prices unchanged. Mess pork sold at $31 25. Nothing done in bulk meats, bacon or lard, but prices are nominally unchanged. Butter unchanged; really choice scarce; common to prime dull and heavy. Cheese in roll is very dull. Eggs firm at 15@16c. Timothy seed dull at $3 50@3 75. Clover seed very dull at 15¾@16c ₱ lb. Sugar dull and drooping; refined 12½c lower. New Orleans sugar and molasses steady at 11½ @12c. New Orleans molasses 80@85c, and but little in market. Hay firm at 20@22c. Beef cattle steady at $4@7 50; receipts fair. Sheep 50c lower; whole range at 2 50@5 25 per cental. Hogs 75c lower; now $8@9 25 per cwt. Gold 133¾.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—Flour—City made $10@10 25 for XX, white; $9 00@9 25 for XX, yellow; $7 50@7 50 for XX red winter; $6 00@6 50 for XX red country made; $4 50@5 75 for XX red and amber; $3 00@3 25 for fancy; $6 75@6 25 for XX white winter. Buckwheat flour dull and nominal. Wheat—No. 1 red winter $1 37; No. 2 do $1 35. Corn—sales of 2 cars at 70c. Oats—sales 2 cars at 46c, and 1,000 bush at 45c. Barley—nothing doing. Rye—nominal; refined held at 90c for standard white; 20@30c for prime; light demand. Provisions—Pork steady at $31 50 for mess. Lard—packed, 19c; kettle rendered 20c. Whisky dull at 86@87c. Cattle quiet at $5@6 75 for common to choice. Hogs steady at $7@8 90.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 27.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet, closing 1c lower on amber, $1 46, white Michigan lower, $1 48. Corn active, but closing shade better at 66c. Oats quiet at 42c. Rye quiet and unchanged; small sales at 97c for No. 1, and 94c for No. 2. Rye dull and nominally unchanged. Barley nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Flour unchanged. Wheat closing dull at 10@1c lower; prime held firmly and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Corn less active, mixed western 83@84c. Oats unchanged. Provisions firm; crude 18½c in bulk, refined 32½@33c. Provisions and whisky unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—Cotton steady at 27@27½c, receipts 240 bales, exports 268 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn 75@78c. Oats 70@72c. Hay 20@25c. Bacon Lard 15@20c. Bacon firm; shoulders 13½@14c; sides 17½@17½c. Bank steady quiet; shoulders 13½c; sides 18½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—Wheat quiet and firmer; prices unchanged. Wheat active and firm at $1 13 for No. 1, and $1 00 for No. 2. Corn steady at 70c. Oats firm at 37½c for No. 2. Corn unchanged. Rye firm at $1 20 for No. 1. Barley in fair demand. $1 60@1 60 for fair to prime.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Southern quiet and steady; Pa. dull and weak; offers to buy at 86, but holders ask 90 15 to 96 20, and nearly all this is below nominal. Corn unchanged; white heavy. Rye firm but dull at 95@96c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The cattle market ruled dull and heavy at the close. Receipts lower at 10@10 c. Receipts 1,300 cattle, 4,427 hogs.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, April 27, 1869.

River stationary, with forty inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 67° at 4 P. M. W.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, April 27, 1869.

River falling slowly, with about six feet water. Weather clear; thermometer 68° at P. M. C.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 27, 1869.

River falling slowly, with about six feet seven inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 64°. F.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., April 27, 1869.

River at a stand, with thirty-eight inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 62° at 6 P. M. F.

Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., April 27, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Pilot wood at seven P. M. Passed up: The Ohio No. 4 at P. M., and Edinburgh as 6 P. M. River falling; weather clear and pleasant. H.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—River falling, with eight feet seven inches in the canal. Weather clear and warm.

Arrival of the New Steamer Minneapolis at Her Destination.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 26.—The new first-class steamer Minneapolis, of the Northern Line Packet Company, Captain Rhodes, arrived at this port Sunday at noon, loaded to the guards with freights for Minneapolis merchants. This morning she was presented with a magnificent set of colors, the gift of the Board of Trade and citizens. She left for St. Louis and intermediate points at 11 o'clock, loaded with flour and freight. She came up to the falls without difficulty, and her arrival at this port creates an epoch in Mississippi navigation. Henceforth the falls of St. Anthony will be practically the head of navigation of the Mississippi river.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
E. Bennett	Clarke	Geneva.	
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.	
Grey Eagle	Brendan	Harrisburg.	
Kate Putnam	Reed	Nashville.	

Departed.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Kingfisher	Hoops	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Allena May	Flanegan	Geneva.
Gallatin	Shepherd	Parkersburg.
St. Marys	Sweeney	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA MARKS.—Five feet ten inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet ten inches and falling. The weather was decidedly pleasant. On the landing trade was active, the shipments being large for the season. Among the arrivals were the St. Marys, for Cincinnati, with an elegant trip. The Julia No. 2, for Zanesville, had about all she could manage.

THE towboat Tom Farrow, Capt. Matthews, is aground for a return trip to St. Louis.

THE towboat James Gilmore ascended the falls at Louisville on Sunday *en route* for this city.

NORTHERN LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS.—Through receipts given to all points on the Upper Mississippi to St. Paul at the lowest rates, by E. C. Gray, No. 93 Water street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The side-wheel packet Bayard, Capt. G. D. Moore, will positively leave for Cairo and St. Louis on Thursday. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

THE license of Pilot C. C. Cable, which was revoked on account of the J. N. McCullough disaster, some months ago, has been restored to him, and he is now engaged on the St. Marys.

FOWLER, LEE & Co., of Paducah, have bought the Lewisburg, and will put her in the Upper Cumberland trade. Her hull and boat has been repaired.

THE new steamer Australia, Captain B. Moore, arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday and will leave for New Orleans on Monday.

THE fine packet Julia No. 2, Captain Coulson, took her departure on time with a good trip. Pilots, Captain Steele and Charley King.

THE steamer St. Marys, Captain Sweeney, left yesterday for Cincinnati, with an excellent trip. Pilots, Gray, O'Neal and Jerry Whittier.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the splendid side-wheel Eagle, Captain Jones, to leave at 12 M. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE Vicksburg packet City of Alton, which left St. Louis Tuesday, broke a shaft at Cape Girardeau, and was compelled to return to St. Louis for repairs. The Alton is commanded by Captain J. B. Archer.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Freights—The offerings are scarce and tonnage superabundant to the South. Engagements are making for New Orleans at 30 cents for pound lots, $1 25 for whisky, and $1 00 per barrel for pork.

THE following boats passed Cairo on Sunday: Messenger, Captain Dean, and Robert Burns, Captain Maratta, passed Cairo *en route* for this city. The Wauanita, Captain Dravo, *en route* for St. Louis.

THE fine St. Louis packet Lorena, Captain S. Shuman, is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, in connection with the Northern Packet Line. Captain J. M. Vandergrift will do the honors in the office. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

THE puny tinclad packet New York, leaves this day for Louisville, Clarksville, and Nashville. The New York is in charge of Captain H. C. Richmond, and goes through every time. She belongs to the Express Packet Line, and makes her trips regularly. We are glad to see, for the old friend, Captain James A. Weaver, again on the river; he will be found in the office of the New York. James is an accomplished officer.

THE G. S. Weeks, Capt. Porter, will leave Lake Pepin this week for Louisville and Cincinnati. Her owners have secured for her some 1,500 tons of ice for those cities, contracted at $2 per ton; also 500 tons of grain and produce. She will, on her return, load at the salt works on Pomeroy with 1,500 boxes, to be sold at Dubuque by weight, on owners' account, either by the car load or dozen barrels.

GOOD FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS.—The set of colors so generously presented by the citizens of Minneapolis to the new steamer named in honor of the town is one of the finest ever made. They were made in Chicago, and cost $350. They number seven, designated as follows: One "lunging set," with name Minneapolis in thirty-four inch letters, two wheel-house "lunging set," one "ensign," the "jack," and the large "streamer."

HOT FOR THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The fine passenger steamer Glasgow, Capt. A. Robinson, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. This boat will positively go through without reshipping, and, of course, will be of considerable advantage to persons doing a land and water business. The Glasgow is an A No. 1 boat in every respect. Capt. Robinson is an experienced and gentlemanly officer. He will be ably assisted by Mr. W. S. Dravo, who has charge of the office.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

J. P. Jones, 1 car scrap iron; W. B. Hays, 1 do lime; Rutledge & Co., 1 do coal; Pittsburgh Iron & Steel Co., 1 do slabs; Dravo, Lowry & Co., 1 do pig iron; Graff, Bennett & Co., 1 do do; Jones & Laughlins, 1 do do; Lindsay & McCutcheon, 1 do do; Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, 1 do do; Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co., 1 do do; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 1 do do; Pittsburgh Steel Co., 1 do do; Pittsburgh Bridge Co., 1 do do; Pittsburgh Iron & Steel Co., 1 do do; Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, 1 do machinery; Pittsburgh Steel Co., 1 do scrap iron; Jones & Laughlins, 1 do do; Graff, Bennett & Co., 1 do do; Lindsay & McCutcheon, 1 do do; Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, 1 do do; Pittsburgh Steel Co., 1 do do

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

LEWIS LANE THE WIFE POISONER.

An Interview with the Doomed Man—The Scaffold Upon Which he is to be Executed.

To-morrow at twelve o'clock Lewis Lane, the negro who has been convicted of wife poisoning and sentenced to be hung, is to pay the penalty of his horrible crime. Notwithstanding the reports which have been in circulation for the past few weeks in regard to his being unwell, he appears to be in the best of health and will probably stand upon the scaffold a sound man physically. As the time for the execution approaches, there are a large number of requests to see him, the most of which are refused, from the fact that Lane has repeatedly expressed the wish to Warden Scandrett that none should be admitted except his counsel, attending priest, and the Sisters of Charity. By these he is frequently visited and always appears to be glad to see them.

Yesterday, through the courtesy of Mr. Scandrett, several of the members of the press were admitted to the cell of the prisoner, but the interview, as has been the case with all former ones, was not very satisfactory, so far as the procuring of news was concerned.

When the party entered the cell Lane consigned to their use, as seats, the chair, the trunk and the bed, and quietly seated himself on the steam pipe which runs through the apartment, in a style which plainly said, "Gentlemen, if you have come here out of curiosity you will not be very well satisfied." The only carpeting which the cell contained was a rug, which the prisoner had extemporized, and in shape it bore a striking resemblance to a coffin. Lane yesterday appeared more nervous than at any time since his confinement, and moved about as though he was ill at ease and was beginning to realize the terrible doom which awaits him.

After some general remark as to the prisoner's health, and his being resigned to his fate, in which the talking was all done by the visitors, the following question was asked with a view of obtaining some facts concerning his early life;

Question—some of the papers have stated that you were born in Rockingham county Virginia, and others that you were born in London county; which is correct? Answer—I don't know.

Question—Do you still protest your innocence of the crime of which you have been convicted? Answer—I have nothing further to say about that; I am going to hang for it, and do not care to discuss the matter.

Question—Do you not think that you had a fair trial. Answer—Certainly, I do not. This was said in a scornful and derisive manner.]

Question—We have understood that there was some difficulty about obtaining witnesses; that there were some gentlemen of respectability whom you resided with, who would have testified as to your good character, and this might have had weight with the jury as the case stood. Answer—Yes, that is perhaps the case, but it is of no use now; it is too late—*too late.*

Question—It is the desire of the press of this city to give you justice in the matter, and if you wish to make any statement of your side of the case, it would be cheerfully published. Answer—I have no statements to make—the statements have all been made. It don't make any difference about the matter now.

Question—It would be natural to suppose that a person in the situation in which you are placed would be anxious to have the public entertain as favorable an opinion as possible concerning your case. Answer—I don't care what the people think; I can make no difference with me, and I shall care for what papers say about me.

The party soon after withdrew, assuring the prisoner that they did not visit him out of curiosity but simply as a duty. He was evidently pleased to see them, shook hands with them more cordially when they left than when they entered.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The scaffold upon which the doomed man is to expiate his crime has, as before stated, been built on an entirely different plan from that on which Frecke, Marschall and and Mrs. Grinder were executed. Heretofore the scaffolds have been made of rough wood, but the one to be used to-morrow has, at direction of Sheriff Cluley, been planed up nicely. The platform of the scaffold consists of doors hinged at either side, and which part in the middle. When all is in readiness, and the trap pulled, these doors will drop and the victim will fall. The scaffold has been built by Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, and will be erected some hours previous to the time of execution.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL

Monthly Meeting—Monongahela Valley Railroad Company—Taxes, &c.

South Pittsburgh Council met at the office of Esquire Barker on Monday evening, April 26th, 1869.

Members present—Messrs. Brown, Haines, Kim, Lorentz, and Burgess Roberts in the chair.

Bills to the amount of $225 53 were read, and, on motion, warrants were ordered to be drawn for their payment.

The Burgess read a communication relative to the appointment at cost of paving done on Chestnut street, by C. Stoltenbach, viz: 42 yards at 65 cents, $28 30, and on motion of Mr. Lorentz, the paper was accepted and the Burgess ordered to draw a warrant for the amount in favor of Borough of Birmingham.

The Burgess also read a communication from T. W. Briggs, Esq., President of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, in reference to the widening of Manor street, which was ordered to be filed.

The committee to whom was referred the application of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company for right of way, reported progress, whereupon the whole matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Haines, Brown and Kim, with instructions to prepare and report an ordinance at a special meeting to be held on Monday evening next.

On motion of Mr Haines, the millage of the present year was fixed at the same rate as for the last year.

On motion the Burgess was instructed to inquire of the President of the Monongahela Water Company why the plumbers employed by the borough are prohibited from opening the water mains in South Pittsburgh for the purpose of erecting fire plugs, and to report at next meeting.

J. W. Patterson, Esq., was appointed Regulator of Streets and Lots for the present year, at a salary of $50 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Haines the Street Regulator was instructed to advance an estimate of the cost of grading and paving Chestnut alley from Fourth to Sixth street, with a view of paving the same, and report same at a special meeting on Monday next.

On motion W. J. Barker, Esq., was appointed to issue license plates to owners of vehicles and report to the treasurer.

There being no other business Council adjourned until Monday evening next at 7:30 P. M.

Alleged Seduction.

Information was made before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon by a young woman living at East Liberty, who charged a young man residing at Oakland with her betrayal, under promise of marriage. Shortly after the elapsed since the alleged offense was committed, and, notwithstanding the frequent appeals of the woman, the young man has persistently refused to make good his promises. Lately a child was born, and the unfortunate girl then renewed her exertions to get him to make reparation, but all to no purpose. Forbearance finally ceased to be a virtue, and she resolved to redress her wrongs through the interposition of the law. Before doing so, however, the young man made a request of her to meet him at eight o'clock last evening at the station of the Oakland Passenger Railway, in the Fourteenth ward, where he said he would assist her to abandon the child, and thus finally cover up her shame and disgrace. Convinced beyond doubt that the destroyer of her happiness meant to make no reparation for the wrong done her, but rather to cause her more trouble she hastened to the Mayor's office and made the information as stated. Officers McCready and Long were entrusted with the warrants for the apprehension of the accused, and in order to secure his arrest they prevailed upon the young woman to carry out the part she had agreed to perform. At half eight o'clock last evening she was at the point designated. The officers were also near the same place, and the young man, who was equally as punctual as the first party, soon after made his appearance. He was immediately taken into custody and conveyed to the lock-up. We suppress names until after the hearing, which will take place to-day.

The First Presbyterian Church.

A meeting of the members of the First Presbyterian church was held on Monday evening to take action in regard the erection of new Sabbath school rooms and a lecture room.

On motion of Mr. James Laughlin, Esq., Rev. S. F. Scovel was called to the chair, and Chas. Hays, Esq., appointed secretary.

After some discussion of different plans for the proposed improvement, on motion it was resolved that the church establish a fund for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the purpose named.

The following committee was, on motion, appointed to canvass the congregation for subscriptions to the fund named, viz: Messrs. Theodore Wood, Charles Hays, David Robinson, R. S. Waring, S. P. Johnston, Harry Negley, James Dickson; ladies—Mrs. Harmar Denny, Mrs. James O'Hara, Mrs. S. F. Scovel, Mrs. W. R. Mellon, Mrs. A. M. Poindexter, Mrs. Caroline Hays, Mrs. Samuel Rea.

The amount which it is proposed to expend in the construction of the building will be about $80,000. Before the meeting adjourned a number of gentlemen subscribed one thousand dollars each, and the amount which is well known liberally diplayed by this prominent and wealthy church on former occasions, it is safe to presume that the entire amount will be raised at an early day.

New Livery and Sale Stables.

As will be observed by their card in another column, Col. John H. Stewart and Robert H. Patterson, Esq., have established first-class livery, sale and commission stables, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street, where they are prepared to transact business on a prompt and liberal basis. Mr. Patterson has had extensive experience in the business, and thoroughly appreciates the importance of maintaining first-class stables, and we feel safe in saying that he will be worthy of a liberal share of public patronage. Col. Stewart is too well known to need commendation, and it may briefly be said that he is an active, untiring business man, who will ably second the efforts of his more experienced patron. The new firm have a choice stock of horses and new and handsome carriages and harness, and will command a share of public patronage by deserving it.

RAILROAD IRON FOR PITTSBURGH.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday says: "We saw quite a large lot of railroad iron on the levee yesterday, and on inquiry were told that it was designed for some road in Pittsburgh. It was manufactured at the Whitaker Iron Works, and is to be used for side tracks. Iron is being used in these days for many purposes besides the construction of railroads. The bars that would not pass inspection when the establishment was engaged in filling a contract for five thousand tons for the Union Pacific road."

ST. PAUL'S DAY.—This is St. Paul's day, and besides being marked by a grand, fashionable wedding at Trinity Church, it will be observed with special honor and reverence at the Catholic Monastery, Birmingham. A grand musical treat in the rendition, with all the pomp and display of that church, of High Mass, will be offered, and no doubt hundreds of persons will be in attendance from this city. The seats are all free, and the Passionist Fathers extend a hearty invitation to all to be present and partake of the festivities of the occasion.

BANK BUILDING.—Work on the new building for the Dollar Savings Bank, on Fourth avenue, opposite the *Mayor's* office, will be begun shortly. The material for the front will consist of handsomely cut brown stone which will be forwarded from Philadelphia in its finished state. The building will be completed during the next year, and for elegance and beauty will have no rival in the city.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE.—The Allegheny County Workhouse buildings have been roofed and the plastering has already been begun.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

The Requirements of the Law.

The School Directors of the several districts of the county (exclusive of those composing the city of Pittsburgh) are required to meet on the first Monday of May, (which will be Monday next), for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent of Common Schools, to serve for the ensuing term of three years, and to fix the yearly compensation for that officer. It is made the duty of the County Superintendent to call this convention by publication, at least three successive weeks, in two newspapers in the county, which we presume has been attended to. When the convention shall have assembled, they are to "select viva voce by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, "and shall also determine the amount of compensation for the County Superintendent."

The State Superintendent has been called upon to render numerous decisions under the above provisions, which should be fully understood by Directors, as they form a part of the school law of the State. It is held that men who will be engaged in other professions, while attempting to discharge the duties of this office, should not receive the votes of Directors, as the qualifications for the office are "literary and scientific acquirements, skill and experience in the art of teaching, sound moral character, and citizenship in the county," and without these the person elected cannot be commissioned.

The *literary and scientific requirements* are held to mean "sufficient scholarship to enable the applicant to give sound and thorough instructions in all the studies taught in every common school of the county, from the lowest to the highest." This is a very comprehensive decision, and one which ought to be more rigidly enforced in the selections of Superintendents. The man who is unable to either write, spell or speak correctly, is not competent for the position, and if he is deficient in the "*etcet*" qualifications the Directors need not, so far as he is concerned, trouble themselves about the "highest." There are some such Superintendents in the State, but we hope there will be none left after the ensuing tri-ennial convention, as they have been held.

The *skill of the art of teaching* is held to embrace "a sound knowledge of the theory of teaching, as set forth in the usually read works on the subject, and the method thereof as practiced in good schools." The *experience* is taken to mean "actual experience in teaching a common or other school, within the preceding six years, as a professional and not as an occasional employment, and for a sufficient length of time to have imparted the requisite degree of practical knowledge."

Such are the decisions under the acts prior to 1866. In 1867 an important supplement was passed, which, among other things, provides that the County Superintendent must possess a diploma from a regular college for at least one year prior to his election, or a certificate of competency from the State Superintendent. He must also be a person of sound moral character, and have the requisite experience in teaching within three years of the time of his election. Serving as a county city or borough superintendent is deemed sufficient evidence of qualification. It is made the duty of the President and Secretary of a County or city convention, in certifying to the State Superintendent the name and address of the person elected, to state the kind and character of the evidence on which the convention relied for proof of the eligibility of the person elected. If no objection shall be made, and if the evidence of eligibility be sufficient, a commission will be issued. If, however, the evidence of incompetency be deemed insufficient, or if objections be made as required under the general act, then the State Superintendent shall appoint two competent persons, himself one the third, to examine the person so elected.

It will thus be seen that the State has endeavored to guard against the employment of incompetent men for the important and responsible position of Superintendent. If improper selections are made, the fault will lie with the Directors. The great difficulty is to get them to make proper inquiry into the fitness of candidates. They prove to vote for this or that man because he has solicited their support; because he is a member of this party or that church; because he is known to "favor" those who vote for him; and for many other reasons except the proper consideration of fitness and competency. It is to be regretted that the law has made provisions for subjecting every applicant for the position of County Superintendent to a practical examination before a competent board, for then the last, shallow pretenders would be kept out of the office, and the experience to be gained over the State, that they now so frequently get in, at the expense of many times manage to hold on for a considerable time. The law, however, will be found to be tolerably guarded, if the Directors only give the matter that attention which is required at their hands.

We have cited the **general provisions** of the law to show that if conscientiously made the selection of a person who shall be amply fitted for a full and intelligent discharge of the duties of a great county like Allegheny, the importance of the office cannot be overestimated by the Directors. The educational qualifications of our children should not be placed in indifferent hands; but a thoroughly educated, high-toned, impartial and energetic teacher—one who will discharge his duties under a full sense of his responsibilities to the organizations and men by whom he is chosen to the Superintendency. His qualifications should be unquestionable, his impartiality above suspicion, and his fidelity unmistakable.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania.

This body will hold their quarterly session in this city commencing this afternoon, at Mozart Hall, Seventh avenue. A large number of delegates are expected to be in attendance. In order to give the public an opportunity of hearing some of the best temperance orators in the State, Division 42 of this city has arranged for a public meeting to be held in Mozart Hall, Seventh avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock, to which all the friends of the cause are invited. The following ladies and gentlemen, always foremost in assisting any good cause, viz: Prof. Lawton, E. E. Rhinehart, F. Linehart, S. S. Wallace, Lieutenant Rinehart, Good, Mrs. Haroun, and others, will be present and sing several favorite pieces. This organization has done so much for the temperance cause that our citizens should encourage them by their presence on this and similar occasions.

Pittsburgh Authorship—Prof. Leonhart, of the University.

It gratifies us to find an appreciation abroad of talent domiciled among us. Thus we note that one of our Western German contemporaries, in speaking of a new story in that language soon to appear from the pen of Prof. Rudolf Leonhart, of the Western University, uses this emphatic language. "Prof. Leonart has a talent like that of the old Egyptian priests, whose works were among the most popular ever written by any author in America. Like Kipplin, Prof. Leonart loves to move on American ground, and his fine powers of poetic thought and discrimination gives his characters flesh and bone and life. They appear to us like old acquaintances, and we love to follow their adventures, these never overstepping the borders of the natural or the æsthetic."

Prof. Leonhart is the wonderful-degree master of a pure and vivid English style, and the story alluded to, "The Pirate's Wife," is soon to appear in English from the hands of Lippincott, of Philadelphia.

East Liberty Fair.

The fair at Liberty Hall, East Liberty, closed on Saturday evening last, and netted a handsome sum for the benefit of St. Paul and St. Peters church and schools. The net proceeds of the fair amounted to $2,000. Several articles were voted for during the fair, and the result at the close was as follows: Mantel clock for the most popular hotel keeper—National Hotel, 1,221 votes—majority, 657. Silver castor for the most popular physician—Dr. John Ferchment, 804 votes—majority, 623. Dressing carcase for the most energetic manager of the fair—Mrs. E. Jansier, 419 votes—majority, 109. Silver tea-set for the most popular minister—Rev. Bateman, 240 votes—majority, 95. Silver pitcher awarded Odd Fellows' Lodge—majority, 30.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE SEWER.—The Montgomery avenue sewer, in Allegheny City, is nearly completed, only one or two sections remain unfinished. The sewer extends along Third street, from Wall street to Cedar avenue, thence westwardly across the Common to Montgomery avenue, ans along that avenue to the main sewer on the West Commons with which it connects. The contractor, Mr. Dunn, and the City Engineer, Mr. Davis, under whose supervision the work was done are deserving of credit for the energy displayed in the rapid construction of the sewer.

THE following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Citizens National Bank	170 50
Exchange National Bank	73 25
Exchange National Bank	73 50
Merchants and Mechanics National Bank	79 50

J. I. Strouse's Jewelry Store.

Among the jewelry stores in this city none is more worthy of the patronage of our citizens than that of Mr. J. I. Strouse, No. 24 Diamond street. Mr. Strouse has recently removed to this, his new storeroom, which he has fitted up in a neat and very tasteful manner, sparing no expense that would add to its beauty or serve to display the elegant stock which he now has on hand. His stock, which is large, embraces every variety of the most fashionable style of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware.

Mr. Strouse has given particular attention to the selection of the stock for his new store, choosing not only such goods as present a chaste and rich appearance, but such as are at the same time useful and substantial. His jewelry and silverware are beautiful in design, and the workmanship displayed in their manufacture is of a superior kind, while his stock of watches is equal to that of any house in the city, representing only reliable and standard makes. In addition to this stock, Mr. Strouse has a fine assortment of fancy goods, embracing toilet sets, stationery, penknives, spectacles, etc., etc., and we would especially invite the attention of the public, feeling assured that any who may desire anything in this line cannot be better suited than at Mr. Strouse's establishment. We would here add that Mr. Strouse, being a practical and experienced watchmaker, is qualified to judge of the merits of a watch in every particular, and more capable of repairing than many others who make it a specialty to deal in this line than he does. We would invite the public to pay a visit to Mr. Strouse's establishment and examine his goods, in order that they may see that they are such as represented. Repairing of all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly and promptly done.

PULMONARY ILLS.

AIR—"Wearin' of the Green,"

Oh, cousin dear, and would you hear
The news I bring from town,
Of invalids restored to health
For mines and miles around?
Of those who've been bed-ridden
For weeks and months before,
Resuscitated through the power
Of KEYSER'S GREAT LUNG CURE?
How his great skill and science
Have scores and scores relieved,
And from a sure but ling'ring death
Their suffring minds relieved?
How, for a fee that's nominal,
That the poorest can endure,
He heals all pulmonary ills
With his famous safe LUNG CURE?
The Doctor says it matters not
How far it is advanced,
If you'll but take his famous Cure,
Your health 'twill soon enhance.
He has often taken cases
Abandoned in despair,
Who now, with any in the land,
For health would well compare.
Oh, isn't it a blessing, dear,
To know you can be cured?
That that never-ceasing cough of yours
Need no longer be endured?
Just go down to the city
To a hundred and twenty Penn,
And Keyser will soon bring you out
The healthiest of men.

SOLD AT DR. KEYSER'S GREAT NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET.

To Remove Moth Patches,

Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry. Sold by all Druggists. Ws

Dr. Keyser's Great Medical Store.

The great *sanitarium* for the city of Pittsburgh is undoubtedly the establishment conducted by our friend Dr. Keyser at 167 Liberty street, who, for over thirty years, has devoted his attention to the healing of the sick, especially that class of disease known as *chronic*. There are many lingering illnesses which render those who are their victims more wretched than if subject for awhile to some more acute and violent malady, and these illnesses are just as remedial as any other, if the proper attention were devote to their treatment.

DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER for all diseases of a non-febrile character, having their origin in a vitiated or tainted condition of the blood, has made more cures than any other remedy of modern science. In its great adaptation to this class of maladies it has cured hundreds and thousands of *tetters, scrofulous ulcers, cancers*, liver complaints, dyspepsias, dropsies and various malignant diseases to which it were difficult to give a name, entirely significant of their true character. It is in these cases of blood diseases that DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER has made for itself a name which goes beyond any other remedy of the healing art. It is peculiarly proper at this season of the year, that those subject to brashes and weakness dependent on the Himacteric changes of the season, should use a few bottles of this harmless tonic and alterative, which will not only render the system innocuous to disease, but will at the same time fortify and strengthen it against its invasion. Country merchants will find in Dr. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER a medicine that will enable them to do a great deal of good, and save harmless from sickness many persons dependent on them for them for their supplies. Ask for Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, and take no other. To avoid imposition, look for Dr. Keyser's name over the top of the label, and the name outside label. One dollar per bottle; six for five dollars, at 167 Liberty street. Consultation Rooms for long examinations 120 Penn street. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

For Black Worms and Pimples

On the face, use Dr. Lyon's Tetrine and Pimple Remedy, prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold everywhere. The trade supplied by Wholesale Medicine Dealers. WS

E. & C. Maginn, Steam Cracker Bakers and Confectioners.

Have opened a new warehouse at No. 295 Liberty street, corner of Garrison alley, with a large stock of canned goods, Lewis's celebrated Boston Pickles, S. Edwards & Co.'s Peaches, Scout & Co.'s Tomatoes, fine confections, foreign fruits and nuts. Pittsburgh and others are requested to call and examine their stock. d*

Juniper Tar Soap

is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Burnett, Harard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. w

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

We have never changed our opinion respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Common Sense

Rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosopers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already satisfied the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies prescribed for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of these portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have deservedly created as much sensation in the community for their remarkable cures as any other medicine ever did. It is fortunate in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this exist? Why, when, owing to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of intelligence, have used it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the certain future injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted. The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in their effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for indigestion.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Rose Street from Overhill Street to Devilliers.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter the fees to be charged by the Surveyor and Regulator of the City of Pittsburgh, for the weighing of Coal, Lime, Sand, Ice, Stock, Grain, Hay and all articles by the ton, for each load of coal containing less than 30 bushels, 6 cents; when over 30 and less than 60 bushels, 9 cents; when over 60 and less than 100 bushels, 12 cents; when 100 bushels and over, 15 cents. For each load of Hay containing less than 1 ton, 25 cents; when over 1 ton, 30 cents. For each load of Sand containing 1 ton or less, 5 cents, and for each additional ton or fractional part thereof over 1 ton, 3 cents. For each load of Lime containing less than 1 ton, 10 cents, and for each additional ton or fractional part thereof over 1 ton, 6 cents. For each load of Ice containing less than 1 ton, 5 cents, and for each additional ton or fractional part thereof over 1 ton, 3 cents. For each draft of Grain containing less than 1 ton, 25 cents, and for each additional ton or fractional part thereof over 1 ton, 10 cents. For each draft of Iron or Nails containing less than 1 ton, 15 cents, and for each additional ton or fractional part thereof over 1 ton, 10 cents.

SEC. 2. The amount to be paid to the city by each Weighmaster shall not be less than 50 per cent., all fees hereby authorized to be charged, unless otherwise specifically provided for, and each Weighmaster shall, on the first Monday of every month, make return to the Controller, specially, on oath or affirmation, by which Barrels, Casks or Kegs can be handled and rolled, and all fees received by him during the last month, and pay over to the City Treasurer the per centage and fees to which the city is entitled.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SHIPTON,
President pro tem. of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Herron Avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Herron avenue, according to the plan in the Engineer's office, and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, and H. Stewart, Wm. H. Denniston and Jos. Woodwell are hereby appointed in accordance with the act of Assembly approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SHIPTON,
President pro tem. of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Granting Certain Privileges to the Company Incorporated by the Act of Assembly, Approved the 26th Day of March, A. D. 1869, for the Purpose of Erecting a Bridge in the County of Allegheny to the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road, at or near the Mouth of Girty's Run.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That authority is hereby granted to the President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge across the Allegheny river from Ewalt (now Forty-third) street, in Lawrenceville, in the county of Allegheny, to the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road, at or near the mouth of Girty's Run, together upon, take, use and occupy such portions of Forty-third street and Allegheny and Butler Plank Road as may be thereof including the landing as may be necessary for the proper construction of said bridge, and to build and locate the abutments thereof upon and over the same, provided the same be used in such manner as to facilitate access to said bridge.

SEC. 2. The said Bridge Company shall have like rights, title and privileges in the use of said Forty-third street, subject to the approval of the Committee on Streets of the City Engineer, in such manner as to render the approach to said bridge most convenient and easy.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SHIPTON,
President pro tem. of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until MAY the 4th, for

PAINTING AND FRESCOING CITY HALL.

Also, for Extending the Gallery. For plans and specifications, call on the Superintendent of Markets. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. SAMUEL KILLGORE,
Superintendent Markets.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1869.

IF THERE IS ONE DISEASE,

MORE THAN ANOTHER

Requiring the Attention

Of Every One the Moment the First Symptoms of it are Discovered, it is

CATARRH

For, by neglecting it, it will bring on DEAFNESS, and a host of other maladies, not unfrequently ending in

CONSUMPTION.

In the letter of Rev. Mr. A. H. WATERS, annexed, it will be found that it produced POLYPUS in both nostrils, thus obstructing respiration, and consequently necessitating the air, impure and cold, to be drawn directly into the Lungs, which, sooner or later, would have produced Consumption, but for the timely aid of

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Who successfully removed them. If you have to hawk and scrape in the morning, to clear your throat; if you have discharges, whether hard lumps or soft, yellow matter, whether inodorous or offensive, remember you are affected with Catarrh, which, unless it is removed, will pass beyond the reach of human skill.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid,

Can be Consulted Daily at their Office,

296 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 in the Evening. MWF

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND

OTHER SECURITIES,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES. ocd

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successor to HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALE S IN EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Sight Drafts on London.

AMERICAN BANK,

80 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President.
WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

THOS. M. MARSHALL, ARCHIBALD WALLACE
JNO. M. MURTLAND, CHAS. B. LEECH,
JAS. M. KING, J. KELLY,
WM. T. SHANNON, WM. FLOYD,
JOHN FLOYD.

This bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a General Banking Business. TTh8

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
M. YOUNKIN.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

Capital, - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States on most favorable terms.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSIT

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

DIRECTORS.

John Dunlap,	Hardley,
C. B. Shea,	Wm. Vankirk,
S. B. McElroy,	Wm. Eaton,
Samuel M. Kier,	T. Scott,
John C. Risher,	D. McDonald,
	John F. Drayo.

HOFF'S

Malt Extract.

Great Reduction in Price.

QUALITY AND PROPERTIES UNIMPAIRED.

A Delightful Nourishing Beverage.
A Pleasant Invigorating Tonic.
A Substitute for Ale and Alcoholic Drinks.
A Strengthener for the Debilitated,

[Especially Nursing Mothers.]

A certain Remedy for Disorders of the THROAT and LUNGS, and for COUGHS and COLDS.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

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